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## Turkey, Greece Reopen Airspace Over Aegean Sea

ATHENS, Feb. 24 (NYT) — The Greek government opened the Aegean airspace to international civil aviation yesterday, responding to a conciliatory move by Turkey a day earlier.

The development marks the first breakthrough in six years in relations between the two NATO members, which have been strained since Turkey's invasion and occupation of northern Cyprus in 1974. The mutual lifting of the ban means that airlines companies will be able to fly over the Aegean instead of taking costly roundabout routes, especially on flights linking Europe with the Middle East.

A statement yesterday by Foreign Minister George Rallis of Greece expressed satisfaction over the Turkish move in the eastern Aegean, saying that it "will contribute to the restoration of normalcy in Aegean aviation and to improving the climate of relations between the two countries."

A parallel government statement, announcing the lifting of the Greek ban for the rest of the Aegean, said that civil aviation procedures in the area would be formulated by the International Civil Aviation Organization, as they were before the airspace closure.

The dispute began in August, 1974, when Turkey demanded that all approaching aircraft in the Aegean report to Turkish aviation authorities, implying that the eastern Aegean airspace was under its control. Greece neutralized this move by closing the rest of the Aegean airspace and declaring the area unsafe.

### Seen as Positive Step

In Ankara, Turkey's decision to lift the air restrictions was seen as the first positive step toward resolving other complex matters in dispute with Greece, including Greece's possible return to the military wing of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

"This is one of our goodwill gestures," Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen of Turkey declared yesterday, commenting on the Turkish decision. He said that the Greek response was positive.

Turkey's unilateral move was announced by the general staff of the Turkish armed forces and not by the Foreign Ministry. It was a surprise because the Greek and Turkish foreign ministries had reached no agreement in talks last week on bilateral disputes, including the Aegean question.

In the opinion of some diplomats, the Turkish action was prompted by the uncertainties in Afghanistan and Iran and a sense of urgency among Turkish military men for the need to strengthen the Western defenses.

### NATO Issue

Officials stressed that the development must be seen as an attempt to resolve long-standing disputes over the Aegean command and responsibility within the NATO defense network. Turkey holds that it is not opposed to Greece's full reintegration into NATO but stipulates that the problem of the command and control of the Aegean must be settled first.

Gen. Bernard Rogers, the supreme allied commander in Europe, is expected to go to Turkey this week with new proposals for bringing Greece back into the NATO fold. There is broad opposition in Ankara to what is known as the Rogers plan, which reportedly makes Greece and Turkey responsible for their own territorial waters and the United States responsible for the rest of the Aegean. Greece has rejected the plan.

"The Turkish government cannot accept the Rogers plan," Zeynep Mandalini, a spokeswoman for Turkey's ruling Justice Party, told the semi-official Anatolian News Agency. He said that the Aegean disputes must be resolved prior to Greece's return to the NATO military structure and that the Dodecanese Islands should be demilitarized in accordance with a 1923 treaty.

Hasan Isik, a former defense minister of Turkey and a leader of the opposition Republican People's Party, said, "If Turkey and Greece cannot be kept together and a buffer zone between them has become necessary, how can it be possible for them to cooperate within the same alliance?"

## Doctors, in Terse Bulletin, Say Tito Has Pneumonia

BELGRADE, Feb. 24 (UPI) — President Tito's doctors revealed yesterday that they have been treating him for pneumonia for several days, and today they listed his condition as still grave but gave no further information about the course of the 87-year-old leader's illness or its treatment.

Medical sources noted that one

Support of the West is viewed as a key deterrent to a Soviet attack against Yugoslavia.

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form of pneumonia, hypostatic pneumonia, often leads to death after kidney or heart failure in elderly persons. The risk of contracting pneumonia is increased by prolonged bed stay after surgery.

"The general health condition of President Tito is still grave. Intensive medical treatment continues," a medical bulletin said in the briefest announcement yet on the marshal's condition.

Marshal Tito fell ill early last month and his left leg was amputated five weeks ago because gangrene developed after an unsuccessful bypass operation aimed at easing a circulatory blockage.

Since the beginning of his illness, the only official information on it has come from terse official medical bulletins, which often produce more questions than they answer.

Independent medical sources say that based on the public reports, they have a fair idea of the course of Marshal Tito's illness.

Medical sources say that the kidney failure — being treated by dialysis — was probably not connected with prior heart failure.

## London Editor Seized in Beirut

BEIRUT, Feb. 24 (UPI) — Gunmen today kidnapped Selim Al Lawzi, owner and editor of the London-based Lebanese weekly magazine Al Hawadiss, and fled with him toward southern Lebanon, Beirut radio said.

Mr. Lawzi's wife was also seized in the kidnapping, which took place in the predominantly Moslem area of west Beirut, but she was released a short time later, the radio said. The couple were on their way to Beirut International Airport to catch a flight to London after a brief visit in Beirut.



Members of the U.S. Olympic hockey team celebrate on the ice following their victory over Finland yesterday.

## U.S. Hockey Team Wins Gold Medal at Olympics

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 24 (UPI) — The U.S. Olympic hockey team won the gold medal today at the Winter Olympics by rallying for a 4-2 victory over Finland. The U.S. team upset the champion Soviet team, 4-3, Friday night.

In completing a seven-game schedule undefeated in the Olympic tournament, the Americans duplicated the feat pulled off by a similarly underdog U.S. team at Squaw Valley, Calif., in 1960 — the last time the Winter Games were held in the United States.

It was the first gold medal for U.S. athletes in the Games besides the five earned by Eric Heiden, who won his final speed skating race yesterday. Details on Page 13.

## Soviet Withdrawal Offer Meets Skepticism in U.S.

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (NYT) — The United States has responded skeptically to Leonid Brezhnev's offer to begin withdrawing Soviet troops from Afghanistan as soon as "all forms of outside interference" are ended.

Carter administration officials were studying the text of the Soviet president's address, delivered in Moscow on Friday, to see if it contained grounds for thinking that a break in the Afghanistan crisis was likely.

The initial evaluation of experts was that the speech showed the defensiveness of the Russians over the worldwide condemnation of their intervention and was an effort to focus attention away from themselves and onto the United States, Pakistan and China for alleged interference in Afghan affairs.

Tom Reston, the State Department spokesman, said Friday that the United States continued to seek the withdrawal of all Soviet troops from Afghanistan and the establishment of a neutral government in Kabul. "There is one massive fact of outside interference and that is the Red Army in Afghanistan," he said.

Other officials said that they strongly doubted that the Soviet troops would be withdrawn from Afghanistan before a pro-Soviet regime was firmly installed, and this

seems months away. Mr. Reston noted the general strike in Kabul in protest of the Soviet intervention and the ensuing declaration of martial law Friday.

The Soviet Union, from the outset of the crisis last December, has said that it would withdraw its troops when the asserted cause for their entry — alleged outside interference in Afghanistan — had ceased to exist.

### 'Ready to Commence'

On Friday, Mr. Brezhnev said that the Soviet Union would be "ready to commence the withdrawal of our troops as soon as all forms of outside interference directed against the government and people of Afghanistan are fully terminated." He added: "Let the United States together with the neighbors of Afghanistan guarantee this and then the need of Soviet military assistance will cease to exist."

It was unclear whether Mr. Brezhnev was saying that a simple guarantee of no outside interference would suffice or whether the guarantee had to come after the termination of the alleged interference. U.S. officials have said for weeks that they expected a peace offensive by Moscow that would suggest an end to the military involvement without it actually occurring.

## Up to 5,000 Reported Killed Shooting, General Strike Said to Continue in Kabul

By James P. Sterba

PESHAWAR, Pakistan, Feb. 24 (NYT) — Scattered gunfire continued in central Kabul today, and shops and offices in the city, in defiance of martial law orders, remained closed in a fourth straight day of anti-Soviet protests, according to diplomats and others arriving here from the Afghan capital.

Airline passengers arriving in Peshawar late this afternoon said that most of Kabul was quiet and its streets almost deserted this morning after two days of heavy shooting in several sections of the city. Last night, they said, helicopters dropped flares over parts of the inner city where residents could be heard shouting "God is great" through the night.

A Pakistani resident of Kabul said that tanks were posted at every intersection leading into the Old City, a Cashah-type labyrinth of shops and narrow streets in which resistance appeared to be centered. Friday and yesterday, he said, troops in tanks and armored personnel carriers opened fire with machine guns on buildings from which insurgents were believed to be sniping at them.

There were no reliable estimates of how many people had been killed in fighting in Kabul, but estimates of Afghan and Pakistani passengers arriving in Peshawar ranged from several hundred to more than 5,000.

"I will tell you this: there were more than 5,000 people dead on Friday alone," a young Afghan man said. He asked not to be identified because he was planning to return to Kabul soon to help more of his relatives to escape.

A British diplomat said that the sounds of both automatic small arms and heavier tank and artillery fire could be heard around the city Friday and yesterday. In the area where most of the foreign embassies are located, he said, streets were empty this morning.

Shooting was reported this morning around the village of Policharkhi, in the foothills northeast of the Kabul airport. Aviation officials said that an Aeroflot passenger jet bound from Kabul to Tashkent, the capital of Soviet Uzbekistan, had to be delayed four hours. Policharkhi is on a route used in takeoffs and landings at the airport.

A Dutch businessman who arrived in Kabul yesterday said that he was kept under virtual house arrest overnight at the Kabul International Hotel, in the southwestern foothills of the city, then put aboard today's flight to Peshawar. Two tanks guarded the entrance road to the hotel, he said. A handful of non-Communist journalists were also being held there, he said, and were prohibited from leaving the hotel to see what was happening downtown.

Meanwhile, bus drivers arriving in Peshawar today from the Afghan town of Jalalabad said that shops there were also shut and that leaflets were being circulated around the city telling people to stay inside and under cover because insurgents planned to attack the

city today. By noon, a driver said, the attack had not occurred, but heavy shelling from tanks, artillery and helicopter gunships could be heard throughout the morning from villages within two or three miles of the city.

Yesterday, Afghan Army units closed off the main overland access route to Kabul. It was the first time since the Soviet intervention in Af-

ghanistan in December that Soviet troops and Afghan soldiers had sealed the 150-mile highway linking Kabul and Peshawar.

### Bridges Blocked

NEW DELHI, Feb. 24 (AP) — Soviet troops have blocked access to bridges over the Kabul River, dividing the capital in apparent at-

tempt to protect the Soviet Embassy and a Russian housing area, according to reports from Kabul today.

Meanwhile, Afghan sources in New Delhi said that Vice President Sultan Ali Kishnamd of Afghanistan, who had been reported wounded in a shooting incident Feb. 7 in Kabul, died after unconsciousness. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

## Khomeini Says Hostage Release Must Await Assembly's Decision

From Agency Dispatches

TEHRAN, Feb. 24 — The UN commission of inquiry investigating Iran's grievance against the United States and the deposed shah will be allowed to see the U.S. hostages held in Tehran, President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr said today. But Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini has ruled out an quick resolution on freeing the hostages, saying yesterday that the country's parliament, which will not be elected until April, must decide the issue of their release.

Mr. Bani-Sadr, asked after a meeting of the ruling revolutionary council tonight whether the panel would be able to see the hostages, told journalists: "Yes, they will be able to."

But the council's spokesman, Hassan Habibi, said that any visit to the captives depended on its purpose. "If the commission wants to take the testimony of the hostages, then they will see the hostages, otherwise not," he said.

Iranian Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh said last week that the hostages would probably testify to the UN panel, but the United States has said that it is against the captives being interrogated.

### 'Obey Orders'

Asked whether the militants holding the estimated 50 American at the U.S. Embassy would allow this, Dr. Habibi said: "The students obey the orders of the imam [Ayatollah Khomeini]. The imam has decided to give his agreement to the convening of the commission and to facilitate its work."

In an interview today with the official Pars news agency, Mr. Ghotbzadeh repeated earlier statements by himself and other Iranian leaders that the commission and the hostages were two separate issues. "The freedom of the hostages is neither the duty of the commission nor exists in its terms of reference," Pars quoted him as saying.

Yesterday, Ayatollah Khomeini said from his Tehran hospital bed, where he is recuperating from heart trouble, "Since the representatives of the people will soon be meeting in the Islamic consultative assembly, any decisions on the release of the hostages and the concessions to be obtained in return for their release will be up to them."

The first round of elections for Iran's new parliament is scheduled

for March 14, with a runoff two weeks later if needed. It is not scheduled to assemble until early April.

Today, the commission received promises of cooperation from Iranian leaders; tomorrow it will begin its probe into the country's

grievances against the deposed shah, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi. But government officials again insisted that the commission's task was not to free the estimated 50 U.S. hostages held at the occupied U.S. Embassy by Moslem militants. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## U.S. Officials Concerned By Khomeini's Remarks

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (WP) — A startled Carter administration clung to official hope yesterday that Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's blockbuster statement that the hostage issue will be decided by the Islamic assembly due to be seated in April will not destroy the UN-sponsored arrangements for early release of the U.S. hostages in Tehran.

Publicly, the Carter administration maintained a policy of continuity, saying that the UN commission of inquiry "should go forward" with its mission and making clear that, in the U.S. view, the mission encompasses a drive for release of the hostages.

Privately, administration officials displayed uncertainty, confusion and grave concern at a development that contradicts the U.S. understanding of Iran's posture in the hostage negotiations.

Despite the words of the Iranian communique containing Ayatollah Khomeini's personal pronouncement on the hostages, U.S. officials were not ready to concede that it means what it says. A State Department official characterized a literal interpretation of the announcement as one extreme in the spectrum of possible interpretations, saying that another extreme interpretation is that the statement is for political consumption within Iran.

### Strong Hints

The United States has never said publicly that dispatch of the UN commission is part of a deal to free the hostages within a few weeks, but official U.S. statements consistently linked the commission with the hostages. There have been strong hints that a UN commission member was right in saying that a "gentleman's agreement" covering both points had been made.

Ayatollah Khomeini's announcement, just before the New Hampshire primary, could leave President Carter in the position — for at least six weeks — of having reversed himself to allow the UN commission to hear Iran's passionate grievances at this stage without any clear sign or commitment that this will bring about the result he desires.

The United States first opposed formation of a UN commission until after the release of the hostages, then opposed any operations by such a commission before the hostages are released. In a recent shift, the United States (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## Vance Outlines U.S. Plans To Block Russia Near Gulf

By Graham Hovey

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (NYT) — Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has presented to Western Europe a long-term strategy that he believes can prevent further Soviet penetration of the critical Gulf area while preserving East-West relations at several important levels, according to a senior State Department official.

The two-track plan for exacting a high price from the Soviet Union for intervening in Afghanistan but keeping doors open for important negotiations with Moscow was sketched for reporters by the senior official on the plane that brought Mr. Vance home Friday from consultations in four European capitals.

Mr. Vance sought in Europe to explain U.S. actions in response to the Soviet intervention and to demonstrate how they fit in with the longer-term strategy and general goals that the allied governments have said they share, the official said. Some allied governments have criticized the U.S. actions and said that they were undertaken without adequate consultation.

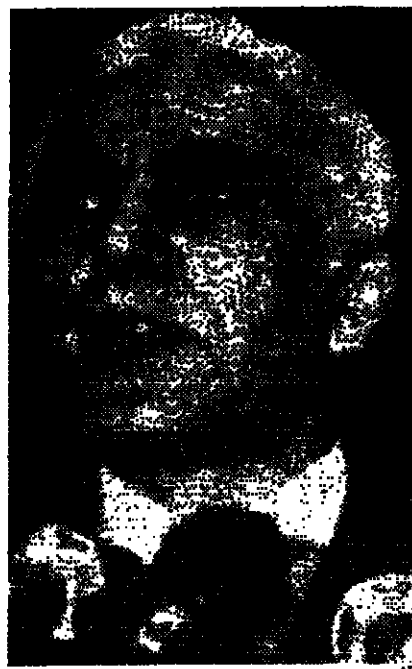
"It's essential that the Europeans know where these measures are going to take us in the longer run, especially in connection with East-West relations," the official said. "This has been one of their main concerns."

Mr. Vance did not ask West Germany, Italy, France and Britain to take specific, immediate actions in response to the Soviet intervention, but he was encouraged to find "general agreement across the board" on the gravity of the situation in southern Asia and on the broad goals that he suggested in coping with it, the official said.

According to the senior official, Mr. Vance bunched his long-range goals loosely under five headings, ranging from improvement of NATO defense forces and reducing the dependence of allied countries on imported energy to enforcing the economics and defense capabilities of countries in the Gulf and Indian Ocean area.

### Denial on Japan Spending

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP) — Tom Reston, the State Department spokesman, denied Friday that the United States had asked Japan to increase defense spending to more than 1 percent of its gross national product, but said that Washington expects a "steady, significant increase" in the coming years.



Col. Bendjedid Chadli

## Algeria's Chadli Brakes Industrial Growth

By James M. Markham

ALGIERS (NYT) — A year after he succeeded Houari Boumedienne as president of Algeria, Col. Bendjedid Chadli, a bluff, self-confident military man, has put the brakes on a policy of headlong industrialization and turned attention toward the pressing daily needs of the 18 million Algerians.

In this city and in the state-run press, the tone of official discourse is less strident. But those who expected Col. Chadli to liberalize political life or sharply alter Algerian socialism have been proved wrong.

Last October, reacting to delinquency, black-marketeering and declining hygiene in this overcrowded city, Col. Chadli ordered a cleanup campaign that included detention of hundreds of young unemployed men who were transported to agricultural work camps in the interior.

The government has acknowledged that the police committed excesses in this operation, and the roundups of delinquents and others have stopped. Middle-class residents say Algiers is cleaner and safer than before.

### Deeper Problems

The campaign was symptomatic of deeper problems that the new governing team is just beginning to confront — a heritage of what appears to have been overambitious industrialization, a stagnant and heavily collectivized agriculture, jammed cities and one of the highest population growth rates in the world. A high official, speaking of the Boumedienne years, said, "We went through a period in which the will to build socialism was more important than the socialism we built."

Now Col. Chadli, 50, has begun to change the signals.

"If priority was given in the past to lead-

ing sectors of the economy," he said in a recent speech, "it is time today to dedicate ourselves to the improvement of the social conditions of the citizen, in housing and water resources and in agricultural production. Our conviction is that the place where the peasant works is his property."

A five-year plan that probably will be unveiled in April is expected to give priority to housing, food processing and light industry and to begin to offer further scope to private farming.

Economic planners were clearly worried that the sheer cost of large-scale industrialization was becoming too big. Foreign debts stand at \$15 billion. The country has enormous natural-gas reserves, but its oil fields could be depleted within 25 years if no major discoveries are made.

The new leader spent his first months in power establishing his authority and assuring his control of the state apparatus. As military commander of the Oran region when Boumedienne died on Dec. 27, 1978, he was the army's candidate for the succession. The military is the backbone of the regime.

Among his closest advisers are Lt. Col. Kasdi Merbah, former chief of military security, and Taleb Ibrahim, who is in charge of an explosive university situation. Both men served Boumedienne loyally.

Col. Chadli also has expressed interest in a greater decision-making role for the National Assembly and the single party, the National Liberation Front.

The new president avoided a sharp crackdown on a series of strikes last year by bus drivers, postmen and employees of Air Algérie, the national carrier, and allowed a strike by university students study-

ing in Arabic to unfold for two months before speaking against it. The students, frustrated because top administrative posts still go to speakers of French, a legacy of French colonialism, demanded Arabization of all studies.

Their strike movement melded at times with a tentative Algerian Islamic revival, and early last month demonstrations erupted in the conservative southeastern town of El Oued, near the Tunisian border. Similar incidents occurred in Ouarzila, Biskra and Tougourt, in the east.

Col. Chadli then denounced "fishers in troubled waters who have infiltrated the young to distract the political leadership from the real problems that confront the nation." He said that unspecified "foreign hands" were involved. The students ended their strike, and the government promised to accelerate Arabization.

The president has insisted that "no one can give us lessons in Islam," saying that religious faith fueled the Algerians' struggle against the French.

### Lowered Voice

Concentration on domestic affairs has led the government to lower its voice on foreign matters. At the meeting of non-aligned nations in Havana last year, Algeria was little heard from. Its diplomacy has focused on improving relations with France and helping guerrillas of the Polisario movement fight Morocco in the Western Sahara.

Privately, there is concern over the maneuverings of Col. Moamer Qadhafi, the Libyan leader, who has attempted to manipulate Polisario. Algeria disclaimed any involvement in the raid last month on the southern Tunisian town of Gafsa, an operation that appears to have had Libyan backing.

The state-controlled press and television have berated the Carter administration for its decision to sell aircraft to King Hassan II of Morocco for the Sahara war, but the tone has been less shrill than it might have been in Boumedienne's days. Even Polisario, which is based in Algeria, gets less television and newspaper exposure than it did a year ago.



## West's Support Seen As Key Deterrent To a Soviet Attack Against Yugoslavia

By Louis B. Fleming

BELGRADE, Feb. 24 (LAT) — Military experts here have serious doubts about Yugoslavia's ability to defend itself against a Soviet attack. No one is saying that attack is imminent or even likely, but speculation has been heightened by the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and the failing health of President Tito.

Marshal Tito has called Yugoslavia "an invulnerable bastion," determined that his policy of total national defense would deter aggression or defeat an invader. But a heavy strike by Warsaw Pact forces, military experts believe, could take control of the vital centers of the nation in about the same time it took the Germans to conquer Belgrade in 1941 — one week from first bombardment to occupation.

"There is no question that the Yugoslavs will fight," a Western diplomat said. Yugoslav forces appear to have the capability of holding the isolated mountain areas and severely punishing any invader. But that in itself is not likely to deter an invasion.

### Principal Deterrent

Many experts are convinced that Yugoslavia's principal deterrent is not its carefully organized and trained defense forces, but Soviet uncertainty about the consequences of an attack. "It would have to mean World War III," an expert said. "The Western nations just could not sit idly by."

The 386-mile border with Hungary is the longest of Yugoslavia's borders. Belgrade is less than 100 miles away. If the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact forces decided to strike,

they would almost certainly attack on a big scale. It is estimated in Belgrade that they would send in at least 30 divisions.

They could mobilize 5,000 tanks against Yugoslavia without using more than half the number now in Eastern Europe, according to studies by the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London.

Is Yugoslavia a tempting target? The Yugoslavs think so. Its territory is of exceptional strategic importance not only as a Balkan but also as a Mediterranean and Central European area, according to Gen. Nikola Ljubic, the chief of defense. "Over it runs a network of communications linking Central Europe with the central and eastern Mediterranean, as well as the mainland and air route between Asia Minor and Europe," he added. "The Belgrade area is the key to the east from Central Europe via the Balkans and vice versa."

Yugoslavia is organized as if it believed that a threat existed. The regular military forces have 260,000 men on duty, 145,000 of them conscripts. In addition, there are half a million reserves, 10,000 frontier guards, plus territorial forces of at least 1 million and perhaps five times that number. Defense is planned down to factory-level companies and battalions. Arms and ammunition are deployed around the country.

Gen. Ljubic argues that the potential of territorial forces is practically unlimited. He has spoken, for example, of a tactic in which territorial troops carry land mines in their knapsacks to be used against invading tanks. But critics now question the feasibility of a partisan war against the more advanced weapons of the Warsaw Pact forces.

Some military analysts feel that the only effective resistance to an armored thrust would be modern anti-tank weapons, and here the Yugoslav arsenal is out of date. The Yugoslavs have been shopping in the United States, France, Britain and Sweden, according to reports in Belgrade, but so far apparently have found the price too high, given their trade deficit and rising foreign debt.

Yugoslavia regards 42 percent of its land frontiers as more or less secure. No threat is perceived from Greece, Albania, Austria or Italy. Beyond the 125-mile frontier with Italy are arrayed a concentration of the land forces of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's Southern Command.

### Across Frontiers

The Warsaw Pact neighbors are Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria. The risk from Romania is considered the lowest of the three because of Romania's hostility to previous Soviet aggression, including the invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968. But not much more is put in Romania's ability to resist should the Russians decide to sweep through the flatlands on their way to Yugoslavia.

Bulgaria's border is perhaps the most sensitive because of the continuing conflict with Yugoslavia over the Macedonian population that spreads over both countries. The region is mountainous, however, and almost impassable in winter, and there is no possibility of surprise attack because the border passes are so few.

Many Westerners are convinced that the most reassuring element of Yugoslavia's defense may be contained in President Carter's Feb. 13 press conference. Yugoslavia published only Mr. Carter's affirmation that "Yugoslavia is a strong, fiercely independent, courageous, well-equipped nation that can defend itself." But the message included a promise to consider military aid to Yugoslavia, and confirmation that the NATO allies had been in consultation on protecting nonaligned Yugoslavia against Soviet domination.

"We will take whatever action is necessary to carry out those goals, but commensurate with actual need and commensurate with specific requests from Yugoslavia itself," Mr. Carter said. That, more than total Western aid, seems to many Westerners the reason why an invasion is unlikely.

Mr. Brezhnev, 73, walked unaided inside the polling place, but aides were seen holding his elbow as he left the building and walked to his limousine. Previously he has talked with reporters on his election day outings, but today he declined to answer questions and said almost inaudibly, "I am going."

Mr. Brezhnev, like all candidates for the Supreme Soviet, the parliament of the Soviet republics and local offices, ran unopposed. Voters mark their ballots either yes or no.

It was unclear here whether U.S. officials had acquired a false impression of the release scenario from Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, and his emissaries, or whether Mr. Bani-Sadr had been overruled at a crucial moment by Ayatollah Khomeini.

Several additional possibilities



Smoke billows from the automobile after blast that killed the Gemayel child and 7 others.

## 7 Others Die in Assassination Attempt

## Bomb Kills Baby of Beirut Rightist Chief

BEIRUT, Feb. 24 (NYT) — Eight persons were killed and 20 wounded in an explosion here yesterday that was apparently intended to assassinate the top rightist Christian militia commander in Lebanon, Bachir Gemayel.

The blast destroyed Mr. Gemayel's limousine as it passed a booby-trapped car in Ashrafieh in the predominantly Christian eastern sector of Beirut. He was not in the limousine, but the explosion killed his baby daughter, Maya, and the driver and two bodyguards. Four bystanders also were killed.

The bomb was set off by remote control, police said. The booby-trapped car was parked near the Lebanese Foreign Ministry, which was damaged. A number of officials there were treated for injuries from flying glass.

### Weekend Traffic

The blast occurred on a thoroughfare jammed with weekend traffic. In addition to the four bystanders killed, many were injured. Ten parked cars were destroyed.

A Phalangist spokesman said the bombing was an attempt to assassinate Mr. Gemayel, 36, who commands the Phalangist militia and heads a joint leadership of Christian irregular forces.

[The Phalangist radio said the bomb was estimated at about 30 kilograms of TNT, United Press International reported from Beirut.]

The Phalangist is the largest Christian paramilitary organization. It fielded the main force that fought Palestinian guerrillas and Lebanese Muslims and leftists during the civil war four years ago, and later batt-

led Syrian troops serving in Lebanon as an Arab League deterrent force.

For the last two years the Phalangists have been locked in a violent feud with another Christian faction led by former President Suleiman Frangieh, who has held Phalangists responsible for murdering his eldest son, Tony, on June 13, 1978. Tony Frangieh, his wife and their 3-year-old daughter were killed along with 30 persons when Christian militia attacked the town of Ehden, 70 miles north of Beirut. Members of Mr. Frangieh's militia vowed vengeance.

Mr. Gemayel's daughter Maya, who was killed yesterday, was born on the night of the attack against Ehden. She was his only child.

The explosion could scarcely have come at a worse time. When it occurred, President Elias Sarkis and Premier Salim al-Huss were in a meeting preparing for consultations with the country's other political leaders. The consultations were due to begin tomorrow with the objective of heading off another civil war.

### Syrian Troops

Mr. Sarkis decided on the talks after the Syrians threatened to pull their forces out of the capital.

Damascus agreed to extend the deadline for the troop withdrawal to give the government time to end the internal unrest that has persisted since the arrival in Lebanon of 30,000 Syrian troops in 1976.

The Phalangists insist on a Lebanese policy independent from the rest of the Arab countries. In a lecture last week, Mr. Gemayel said,

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(Continued from Page 1)

States said that no "effective working" by the commission could precede Iran's commitment to release.

In the present circumstances, the UN commission now in Tehran will have aired Iran's grievances and finished its work with no commitment to release the hostages. And, if Ayatollah Khomeini's words are to be taken at face value, the Iranian assembly will discuss U.S. "concessions" to be demanded as the price for a still-uncertain hostage release.

### Early Primaries

Mr. Carter could be left in this awkward if not untenable position as the early presidential primaries take place in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Wisconsin and other states with a total of about one-third of the Democratic National Convention delegates. And there is no guarantee that the Iranian political process would bring about the release of the hostages for many weeks after the legislature meets, if then.

While U.S. officials refrained from saying so in the first reaction to the ayatollah's announcement, there were strong suggestions that they considered it, on its face, a breach of faith with the United States and the United Nations. There were some hints that the commission members themselves may react when and if they are officially informed that their mission will not tangibly advance the hostages' release.

Among the surprises about the sudden announcement — which came without any advance warning to U.S. officials — was the precise, almost lawyerlike drafting of the key passages regarding the hostages' future. This is an uncharacteristic style for Ayatollah Khomeini, raising the possibility that he had little or no hand in drafting it.

Some reports suggest that Ayatollah Khomeini is sicker than generally known. Questions about his health and the present influences on him were heightened by a public statement attributed to his doctors, several hours after the hostage announcement, that visits to him are being barred for medical reasons.

It was unclear here whether U.S. officials had acquired a false impression of the release scenario from Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, and his emissaries, or whether Mr. Bani-Sadr had been overruled at a crucial moment by Ayatollah Khomeini.

Several additional possibilities

were under study, including analysis reaching a skeptical Washington through diplomatic channels that the ayatollah's announcement could be a mere tactical maneuver.

As of last night, it could not be learned what the Carter administration will do or say if Ayatollah Khomeini's announcement is confirmed as the fixed policy of Iran. One alternative is to swallow pride and pursue the goal in restrained and patient fashion, despite the setback. Another alternative is to swing back toward a posture of threat and confrontation with Iran.

### Official Position

The official U.S. position yesterday, made public by State Department spokesman H. R. H. Carter, was to express continuing confidence in the UN commission and say nothing about the timetable for a hostage release.

"The commission has a mission. It is embarked on that mission," said spokesman Carter. He said the purpose of the commission are two: "to hear Iran's grievances" and "to bring about an early end of the hostage crisis." On the latter point, he added, "That, of course, requires the release of all the hostages."

Mr. Carter said that it is "very difficult" for the United States to read "what is meant" by the Khomeini statement, and the meaning could be debated forever. "We'll let the future speak for itself," he said, suggesting that events will fix its interpretation.

A State Department official said that officials had warned in the past of "ups and downs" in the drive for the hostages' safe return. The official's long face and grim demeanor left no doubt that this was among the "downs."

## Brazil Floods Leave 200,000 Homeless

BRASILIA, Feb. 24 (AP) — More than 200,000 persons have been left homeless and an unknown number have died following weeks of heavy rain that caused the worst flooding in Brazil in 30 years, the government said Friday.

The Interior Ministry said 150 municipalities throughout Brazil were either partially flooded or entirely isolated by flooding. Major highways and access roads in many states were washed away, authorities said. In flooding last year, an estimated 200 persons were killed in flood-related incidents.

## For Report on Atomic Test

## Credentials Are Revoked Of U.S. Newsmen in Israel

By William Claiborne

JERUSALEM, Feb. 24 (WP) — The Israeli government today revoked the press credentials of a CBS Radio News reporter for broadcasting military censorship by broad-casting, apparently erroneously, a report that Israel detonated a nuclear bomb in the Atlantic Ocean off the South African coast.

The reporter, Dan Raviv, an American working for the CBS Tel Aviv bureau, "flouted basic security laws" by going to Rome to broadcast the report on Thursday, according to the director of Israel's government press office, Zeev Chafetz.

Mr. Raviv will not be expelled from Israel, Mr. Chafetz said, but he will be prohibited from attending official events that require accreditation.

### Military Censor

It is the first time since 1969 that the government has withdrawn accreditation of a foreign correspondent. Then, Tony Hatcher, also of CBS, was similarly punished for broadcasting without the censor's approval a report that an Israeli Army commando unit had crossed the Gulf of Suez into Egypt on a secret mission.

All local and foreign reporters in Israel are required to pass news dispatches of a military or national security nature through the military censor. Mr. Chafetz stressed that Mr. Raviv's credentials were being withdrawn not because the atomic bomb blast report was apparently inaccurate, but because "the com-

mitted a clear and gross violation of the military censorship regulations."

However, it was known that the Israeli government was particularly sensitive to the report of the bomb test because its Foreign Ministry has been attempting to renew diplomatic ties with a number of African states which oppose South Africa's policies. Denials of such a nuclear explosion off South Africa last September, as Mr. Raviv reported, have been issued by Israel, South Africa and the United States, which monitors phenomena that could stem from nuclear tests.

In his report, Mr. Raviv, 25, cited an unpublished book by two Israeli authors that had been submitted to the military censor for approval. He said informed sources confirmed the atomic test was of an Israeli-made weapon and that the device was detonated with the approval of the South African government.

However, the authors, Ami Doran, a former public relations employee of El Al Airlines, and Eli Teicher, a former newspaper reporter, have denied there is any mention of an atomic explosion in their book, which they described as documentary fiction dealing with Israel's alleged nuclear capability.

### No Comment

Charles Wolfson, CBS bureau chief, would not comment on whether Mr. Raviv had been authorized to travel to Rome to avoid military censorship. However, it was learned that the correspondent had received clearance by telephone from the network's New York office when Mr. Wolfson was on assignment in Rhodesia.

Mr. Chafetz said he has written a letter of protest to William Leonard, president of CBS News.

In practice, correspondents here do not have to submit stories for censorship unless they deal directly with military or security affairs. When reporters attempt to bypass such review either by direct telephone or through private telegrams, the censor frequently disconnects the line until the story is submitted.

As a result, correspondents occasionally travel outside the country to file their reports, although each has been required to sign an agreement pledging not to engage in such evasion.

## U.S. Reported to Agree To Sale of F-15s to Egypt

By Edward Cody

CAIRO, Feb. 24 (WP) — A senior U.S. Defense Department official informed Egyptian leaders yesterday that President Carter had agreed in principle to supply Egypt with advanced F-15 Eagle jet fighters, but cautioned them to expect a four-year delay before the first deliveries, U.S. sources said.

After conferring with Vice President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, David McGiffert, assistant U.S. defense secretary for international security affairs, said that the U.S. military supplies to Egypt, which will include F-16 fighters and M-60 tanks, would not alter the balance of power in the Middle East.

His remarks appeared to be in response to Israeli complaints about the U.S. arms package for Egypt, especially the F-15s, which are considered the most sophisticated U.S. fighter.

According to U.S. sources in Cairo, the Carter administration plans to propose an additional \$200 million in aid to help Egypt to finance the U.S. weapons.

Defense Minister Kamal Hassan Ali of Egypt has hailed the Carter administration's willingness to supply F-15s as a step putting Egypt and Israel "for the first time on equal footing" in access to sophisticated U.S. arms. The F-15, which Israel already has, is regarded by Egypt as an important symbol of how President Anwar Sadat's peace policies can pay off in friendship with Washington.

Mr. McGiffert has been in Cairo to relay President Carter's response to a long list of Egyptian requests for U.S. arms.

### Attempt to Dissuade

The U.S. sources said that Mr. McGiffert and his team of negotiators initially tried to dissuade the Egyptians from insisting on the Eagles, arguing that they are too complicated and expensive — \$17 million apiece — for Cairo's needs.

But Mr. Sadat and Gen. Ali apparently held firm, underlining the planes' value as proof to their Arab foes that the United States is willing to provide its friends with the most advanced military equipment despite Israeli objections. Another factor in the argument, the sources added, was the F-15's role as high-flying protective cover for F-16s, which the United States already has agreed to supply.

Mr. McGiffert was said to be emphasizing to the Egyptians that President Carter's willingness to supply F-15s still depended on congressional approval of a broad military refitting program being prepared for Egypt.

The aid package, estimated to be worth about \$4 billion over five years, also includes improved Hawk anti-aircraft missiles, M-113 armored personnel carriers and F-4 Phantom jets. In addition, preliminary

## Israel Bars Arab From Trip to UN

JERUSALEM, Feb. 24 (WP) — The military government of the occupied West Bank ruled today that the mayor of Hebron, Fahd Kawasme, will not be allowed to travel to New York to attend a UN Security Council debate on Jewish civilian settlements in the West Bank.

Mr. Kawasme had been invited by the council to testify tomorrow about attempts by Israelis to settle in the center of Hebron, an Arab city that has been off limits to civilian settlers since the 1967 occupation of the West Bank.

The council is scheduled to debate a motion by the Moroccan delegation that Jewish settlement of Hebron violates international law. A similar resolution by Jordan challenges settlement in other areas of the West Bank.

## Khomeini Says Assembly To Rule on U.S. Hostages

(Continued from Page 1)

The commission spokesman said that, apart from looking at documents and papers, "the commission is mobile" and is expected to travel around Tehran.

The commission's exact program has not been made public, but the Etefah newspaper said today that it would visit the torture chambers of the shah's secret police, the royal family's palaces, the graves of those killed in the revolution and centers for invalids injured in demonstrations against the shah.

The commission of five lawyers, which arrived last night for an inquiry expected to last about two weeks, held preliminary meetings today with Mr. Bani-Sadr and Mr. Ghorbadeh.

### Disappointment

Informed sources in Paris said that Ayatollah Khomeini's new condition was not part of the still mystery-shrouded terms of reference for the fact-finding commission worked out by UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, Jonathan Randall of The Washington Post reported yesterday.

Diplomatic sources at the United Nations in New York were clearly disappointed by the limits imposed by Ayatollah Khomeini on the hostages' release.

"We expected that shortly after the panel began, Iran would make some commitment about the hostage release," said one diplomatic source. "But this statement pushes the release too far into the future and is not a firm commitment. The UN had never expected that we would have to wait for parliament to act before the release."

The ayatollah's statement focused at length on Iranian grievances about the deposed shah and the United States, grievances the panel is intended to probe. He urged the "dear invalids and heroes of our revolution" to attend commission meetings and make their plight known.

Iranian Foreign Ministry spokesman Nassir Salami told reporters yesterday in Tehran, however, that the panel's meetings would not be open to the public to give the panel the "privacy it needs to study the evidence and to hold proper deliberations."

Members of the panel, are Louis Edmond Petit of France, are Mohammed Bedjaoui of Algeria and Andres Aguilar Mawdsley of Venezuela, the co-chairman; Harry Jayewardene of Sri Lanka and Adib Daoudy of Syria.

In analyzing Ayatollah Khomeini's statement, observers of the Iranian crisis noted that for the first

time he did not directly link the hostages' release to the extradition of the shah, although he reiterated Iran's persistent demand for his return.

He specifically mentioned for the first time a mechanism for the release of the hostages — the new parliament. That means the Islamic militants holding the hostages no longer would have the final say.

In an apparent gesture of approval for the militants at the U.S. Embassy, the government today called a mass march tomorrow past the occupied U.S. mission, at which Mr. Bani-Sadr and other leaders will be on the tribune.

Yesterday, a panamanian lawyer assisting the Iranian government, former Panamanian Justice Minister Juan Materno Vazquez, said that Iran must undertake its case to secure the deposed shah if it is to have the former monarch extradited from Panama to succeed.

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## Fighting In Kabul

(Continued from Page 1)

cessful medical treatment in Moscow.

[The Afghan Embassy in Moscow denied the report and said that Mr. Kistmand was recovering after treatment for a stomach ulcer in a hospital near Moscow. Reuters reported. An embassy counselor said that he had visited Mr. Kistmand today and found him in good condition. The counselor said that Mr. Kistmand would return to Kabul this week, according to Reuters.]

Western European diplomatic sources in Kabul said that Mr. Kistmand was believed to have been shot in the head at the People's House, the seat of government. The Afghan sources in New Delhi said that another member of the party central committee, Mahmud Baryalai, also was killed.

In one version of the incident, reported in Kabul by reliable sources, Mr. Kistmand was shot during an argument over changing Afghanistan's national flag.

In Moscow, the Soviet Union admitted for the first time today that its troops are meeting more resistance in Afghanistan than expected. Pravda, which has attempted to portray Kabul as a city of tranquility, said today that the capital is a battleground.

"Today Kabul has not yet returned back to normal life," Pravda said. "It is felt, however, that the peak of the insurgency has passed. . . . The army and militia are fully in control of the situation." It said that the CIA had attempted to foment a "mutiny" and reported that "fresh insurgent units are being arrested regularly."

A rebel group in Pakistan said today that its guerrillas had killed 150 Afghan government troops and damaged five tanks in recent clashes in the eastern province of Nangarhar. The group said that 12 of its men had been killed. The report could not be independently confirmed.



Hooded members of the political-military wing of ETA during news conference at which they claimed to have fired the shell that exploded at Premier Adolfo Suarez's residence in Madrid.

## ETA Claims It Fired Shell At Spanish Leader's House

MADRID, Feb. 24 (AP) — The Basque separatist movement ETA claimed responsibility for launching an antitank grenade at the official residence of Premier Adolfo Suarez and said that unless the government agreed to its demands, it would continue using such weapons.

Hooded men who said that they were members of the ETA political-military wing made the claim at a news conference to which journalists were driven Friday night somewhere in the Basque country of northern Spain. The journalists were shown a shell of the same type

as the 8-pounder that exploded on the helicopter landing pad at the premier's residence on Thursday while Mr. Suarez was home. No one was hurt in the blast.

Earlier Friday, a telephone call to a news agency here said that the shell had been launched by an ultrarightist group to press demands for the release of seven neo-Fascists imprisoned on murder charges.

In a note given to the journalists, ETA said that it had enough armaments "to dissuade" the Suarez government from implementing its plans for the three provinces of the Basque region and their 2.7 million people. In March, Basques are to elect their own parliament, implementing the self-rule status they chose in a referendum four months ago.

The ETA political-military wing demanded that the government:

• Order an immediate referendum on whether Navarre province, which borders the Basque region, will join it. [Police in the Navarre capital, Pamplona, today arrested five men suspected of being the ETA guerrillas who killed a retired civil guard on Jan. 9.]

• Return all Basque prisoners to the Basque country and decide conditions for their release after an autonomous government is constituted in the region.

• Lift extra security measures in the region, where some 30 persons have been killed in politically motivated violence this year.

ETA's political-military wing holds that genuine autonomy for the Basque country is satisfactory, while the radical military wing seeks independence for the region and the creation of a socialist republic. The military wing is blamed for 70 assassinations in 1979 and 19 this year.

The Socialist faction leader in Parliament, Louis Tobback, threatened to vote against the defense budget if Defense Minister Jose Desmaretts did not act against Gen. Close. The minister had already reprimanded the general for an article in a Belgian newspaper last December in which he had criticized political leaders opposing the modernization of NATO's medium-range weapons systems.

In a letter to the minister, Gen. Close yesterday explained the article in NATO's 15 Nations had been written before, but published after, that reprimand. He regretted the late publication of the article and said it had never been his intention to "injure Van Miert's honor or to suspect him of bad faith."

## Guinea Gets New Trains

DAKAR, Senegal, Feb. 24 (AP) — The Soviet Union has given Guinea five modern locomotives and 42 railcars to improve safety on its only railroad, Guinean radio said in a broadcast from Conakry that was monitored here. There have been two fatal accidents recently on the Soviet-built railway.

## Peking Warns 'Witches' They May Be Jailed

PEKING, Feb. 24 (UPI) — The Peking city government has warned in a newspaper article that persons practicing witchcraft and sorcery will be punished with jail and fines.

The article Friday said superstitions "influence work and production and also interfere with the modernization program and cannot be allowed legally."

The warning follows recent press reports of witches and sorcerers exploiting local superstitions to obtain money and goods from unsuspecting believers in Peking's rural districts. Among the illegal activities were the sale of prayers for miracle cures, searches for sacred water and earth, practicing by witch doctors and imitations of ghosts.

## Brezhnev Aided At Polling Place And Looks Frail

MOSCOW, Feb. 24 (AP) — President Leonid Brezhnev, appearing frail, staggered slightly today as he made his way to deposit his vote in a ballot box in the Soviet parliamentary elections.

The Soviet leader's face was red and puffy as he walked to the ballot box. His appearance was the same Friday night when he delivered a foreign policy address on national television.

Mr. Brezhnev, 73, walked unaided inside the polling place, but aides were seen holding his elbow as he left the building and walked to his limousine. Previously he has talked with reporters on his election day outings, but today he declined to answer questions and said almost inaudibly, "I am going."

Mr. Brezhnev, like all candidates for the Supreme Soviet, the parliament of the Soviet republics and local offices, ran unopposed. Voters mark their ballots either yes or no.

It was unclear here whether U.S. officials had acquired a false impression of the release scenario from Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, and his emissaries, or whether Mr. Bani-Sadr had been overruled at a



## Ground Rules Excluded All but the Front-Runners

## Reagan-Bush Debate Causes Furor Among Republicans

By Walter R. Meers

NASHUA, N.H., Feb. 24 (AP) — A debate between George Bush and Ronald Reagan on one-on-one last night, their comments overshadowing their ferocity. But the exclusion of other Republican presidential candidates caused a political furor. Mr. Bush drawing heat from opponents.

The meeting of Mr. Reagan and Mr. Bush — leaders in the New Hampshire Republican primary campaign — produced agreement at it is time for President Carter to toughen his efforts to win the election in Iran. But such policy discussions were overshadowed by a sharp, sometimes chaotic dispute over the debate ground rules.

Mr. Reagan paid for the event and said that since he was footing the bill, he could decide who debated. It turned out that he could not.

A two-man debate had been planned all along. Then, hours before it was to begin, Mr. Reagan invited the rest of the field. Jon Breen, executive editor of the Nashua Telegraph and moderator of the debate, said that it was too late to change the format.

The Telegraph was the original sponsor of the debate. When Mr. Reagan tried to protest the Telegraph ground rules at the start of the debate, Mr. Breen ordered his microphone turned off. "I am paying for this microphone," snapped Mr. Reagan. "I am paying for this debate." The for-

mer California governor put up \$3,500 to pay the bills after the Telegraph was told it would run afoul of federal campaign contribution laws if it paid.

Mr. Bush insisted that it was the Telegraph's show. He said he was ready to debate Mr. Reagan or everybody, depending upon the ground rules set by the newspaper. "I was challenged by Gov. Reagan to a one-on-one debate," Mr. Bush said. "... I have been invited here as a guest of the Nashua newspaper. I will play by their rules."

Under those rules, four candidates invited by Mr. Reagan were denied debate seats. Sens. Howard Baker Jr. and Robert Dole and Reps. Philip Crane and John Anderson got a moment on the stage

behind the seated debaters then left and toured Nashua High School, where Mr. Bush and the Nashua Telegraph of arrogance and closed-door politics.

Sen. Dole said that Mr. Bush was trying to play king, and vowed to do his best to block his nomination. "As far as George Bush is concerned, he'd better find himself another Republican Party," Sen. Dole said.

Rep. Anderson said that the two-man debate was a "travesty on the democratic process," and that Mr. Bush was responsible.

Sen. Baker said: "This is the most flagrant effort to reinstitute closed-door politics I have seen." Adjoining the debate, Mr. Breen said that the other candidates could take two-minute turns.

"Are the other candidates here?" he asked. "Apparently they have left." They had.

After the debate, Mr. Bush said that he had agreed to a face-to-face debate with Mr. Reagan and "I kept my commitment. I kept my word."

He said, "Suddenly when I get here Gov. Reagan wanted to cancel the whole thing. ... I did all that I was committed to do."

Told that the four non-debaters were accusing him of sabotaging GOP principles, Mr. Bush said, "I have a good record on the Republican Party. I believe I know what's good for the Republican Party." Mr. Bush was once a chairman of the party.

In the debate, with a panel of newsmen questioning the candidates, Mr. Reagan said that it is long past time for the administration to tell Iran that unless the U.S. hostages are released by a certain date, the United States will retaliate.

He said that he did not have the facts to suggest what the countermeasures should be, but "privately the captors should be told to turn them over as of this date or something is going to happen."

Mr. Bush said that there is increasing frustration at the long captivity of the hostages. He said that he had no quick-fix answer but would strongly support the president in increasing economic pressures on Iran. He spelled out no details.

There were many other areas of Bush-Reagan agreement. They agreed that the United States needs to strengthen its military, that the government ought to spend less money to curb inflation, that there should be no national health insurance, that wage and price controls are a bad idea.

But the two men were not entirely without differences. For example, Mr. Reagan called for a 30-percent, across-the-board income tax cut over three years. Mr. Bush said that he did not think the economy could afford a cut of that magnitude.

As Mr. Reagan was gentle on the question of campaign money, so Mr. Bush was gentle on the question of Mr. Reagan's age.

Asked whether Mr. Reagan at 69 is too old to be elected president, Mr. Bush said that he did not think so.

"I agree with George Bush," said Mr. Reagan.

## Selective Service Called It Unnecessary

## Study Reportedly Advised Carter Against Draft Plan

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (UPI) — President Carter's plan for registering men and women for the draft is termed redundant and unnecessary by the Selective Service before it adopted it, according to an internal report.

In his 28-page study sent to the White House, Selective Service Director Bernard Rosker said his agency could carry out the war plans without resorting to registering people in advance of a national emergency.

Mr. Carter ignored this advice and called for the registering this year of all men and women born in 1960 and 1961. His call has touched off a national controversy. Critics of Mr. Carter's decision are demanding that the administration release the report that was obtained Friday by The Washington Post. The American Civil Liberties Union and Rep. Patricia Schroeder, D-Colo., have filed papers under the Freedom of Information Act to get the document.

The study, dated Jan. 16 and amended "draft" copy, makes these points:

• Registering people after a national emergency is called, rather than ahead of time as Mr. Carter has decided, "is preferable" and should substantially exceed defense requirements, employs the least number of full-time personnel and costs the least. While costs and staffing should not be the determining factor, the reduced delivery time provided by other options is redundant and unnecessary.

• The post-mobilization option of registering people after a national emergency is called subject to fielding later this year and the international situation at any time, is recommended as the basis for an effective standby Selective Service.

• Requiring people to register at their local post offices before an emergency occurs — the Carter plan — would save only seven days over the Selective Service's recommendation.

Under the Carter plan, the first draftees would be inducted within 10 days after an emergency was declared. The Selective Service's option would take 17 days. War plans call for getting the first people inducted within 30 days of mobilization.

The same seven-day difference between the Carter and Selective Service plans would apply to the induction of the first 100,000 people — 26 days versus 33 days after mobilization. The Pentagon wants the first 100,000 within 60 days.

Similarly, Mr. Carter's plan would save only seven days — 117 versus 124 — in getting the first 650,000 people to training camps. Pentagon war plans call for getting this number into uniform within 180 days, leaving a comfortable margin, as the Selective Service sees it.

• "We believe that we now have a capability to respond in an emergency" without resorting to advance registration. The word "now" is underlined in the report.

The Selective Service said it had improved its ability to streamline procedures and working out arrangements with the U.S. Postal Service to rush into registration if an emergency occurs.

John White, White House manpower chief, confirmed Friday that the Selective Service's Jan. 16 draft

## Soviet Rockets Said in S. Yemen

CAIRO, Feb. 24 (UPI) — A South Yemeni opposition group said yesterday that Soviet military experts have installed ground-to-ground rockets along the borders of Marxist Southern Yemen.

The group, the United National Front of Southern Yemen, said that the rockets with a range of 190 miles are operated by Soviet troops. The location of the rockets was not identified. Southern Yemen has borders with Saudi Arabia, Yemen and Oman.

The group also said that two squadrons of Soviet MIG-25 jet fighters arrived in Southern Yemen and that Soviet military transport planes have been bringing in T-62 tanks and other weapons from Ethiopia.

## Vast Probe of Underworld Is Concluded

## U.S. Said to Plan Move Against Big Crime

By Jeff Gerth

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 24 (UPI) — The U.S. government is planning to seek a series of indictments later this year against major organized crime figures, culminating in the most intensive investigation of racketeering in the United States since the early 1960s, according to federal law enforcement officials and court documents.

Investigators, employing wide use of electronic surveillance and undercover techniques, are scrutinizing the activities of the upper echelons of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, public officials, lawyers and businessmen along with the crime figures, according to the court records and officials.

The impending indictments are unrelated to the recent undercover operation by the FBI that has focused on several members of Congress, which primarily involved bribing.

The major investigations into organized crime include a much wider range of allegations, among them the murder of union officials and others, racketeering, skimming of Las Vegas casino revenues, union pension fund fraud and kickbacks, bribery of public officials and the misapplication of union funds.

The hub of these investigations is a special grand jury in Kansas City that is closely connected to investigations in Las Vegas and Chicago. In addition, there are related investigations in New Orleans, Milwaukee, Cleveland and St. Louis.

and pending trials in Los Angeles and Detroit, reflecting the interlocking structure of organized crime.

The inquiries have highlighted changes within the federal law enforcement apparatus. In the last two decades, the Internal Revenue Service has been replaced, in practice, by the FBI as the agency in the forefront of investigating organized crime.

The Kansas City investigation, which began in 1976, focused originally on a local organized crime group headed by Nick Civella. Using informers and 14 instances of court-authorized surveillance, the FBI gathered information on a series of slayings allegedly ordered by organized crime chiefs and allegedly arranged by Mr. Civella and his associates.

Documents indicate that agents picked up information concerning hidden interests of Mr. Civella in Las Vegas casinos and the skimming of casino income that was not reported to the Internal Revenue Service or the Nevada gaming authorities.

## Chicago Loan Scheme

Agents of the FBI also learned of a loan scheme in Chicago, Kansas City and Las Vegas that involved the Teamsters, the nation's largest union, and its billion-dollar Central States, Southeast and Southwest Areas Pension Fund, based in Chicago. The federal government has long regarded the fund as a private bank available to organized crime.

The Kansas City skimming investigation focuses on alleged hidden influence by Kansas City crime figures in the Tropicana Hotel and Casino in Las Vegas. The government has said in court papers and hearings that a Chicago policeman and a Teamster official, both nephews of Mr. Civella, were involved in the skimming plot.

In 1976, Roy Williams of Kansas City, a Teamsters international vice president who law enforcement officials say has close ties to Mr. Civella and other organized crime figures, became head of the Central Conference. Records of Teamsters Local 41 and of Teamsters Joint Council 56, both based in Kansas City and headed by Mr. Williams, have been subpoenaed by the special grand jury here, which is looking into possible mismanagement of union funds.

An affidavit filed in court in Kansas City last July says the government is seeking to determine whether an accountant, James Harlan, who worked for Local 41 and Joint Council 56 before he was murdered in 1979, had uncovered any financial misdeeds.

Until he was forced to resign in 1977, Mr. Williams was one of the most powerful trustees of the Teamsters pension fund. He is considered one of two likely successors to the Teamsters president, Frank Fitzsimmons, who is scheduled to retire in 1981.

The U.S. government has long linked Mr. Williams to organized crime, to Mr. Civella and to Carlos Marcello, the reputed leader of organized crime in New Orleans.

## Reagan Wins Alaska Straw Poll

ANCHORAGE, Feb. 24 (UPI) — Ronald Reagan won an expected victory over George Bush Thursday night in the first presidential straw poll ever held by the Republican Party of Alaska.

The nonbinding preference poll, which was taken at precinct caucuses attended by 3,100 people, gave Mr. Reagan 57.7 percent to 26.4 percent for Mr. Bush and 9.5 percent for John Connally, 3.3 percent for Rep. Crane and 1.1 percent for Sen. Baker.

The precinct caucuses are the first step in selecting 300 people to attend the Republican state convention. The convention will select 19 delegates to be sent to the party's national convention.

## Aeroflot Office Attacked in Paris

PARIS, Feb. 24 (AP) — About 30 masked assailants vandalized the main Paris office of the Soviet airline Aeroflot today.

The attackers ransacked computer consoles and furniture and then tossed several firebombs into the debris of broken glass before escaping on foot, police said. Damage was considerable but there were no casualties. Police said no arrests had been made, and no group had claimed responsibility for the attack.

The operation lasted less than two minutes, and the single police guard on duty, who had no two-way radio, could not summon help. An Aeroflot official criticized the Paris police for not having a heavier guard around the office.

ended routine sterilization in 1972, state laws still permit it when doctors think a patient is "afflicted with any hereditary form of mental illness or retardation" and the procedure is "in the best interest of such patient and society."

Dr. Nelson stressed that he felt that his predecessors had "pretty honorable" motives for the sterilizations, started medical practice for their times. The physician who started the program in Lynchburg, Dr. Albert Fridy, helped get the Virginia Legislature, in 1923, to authorize the sterilizations after he was threatened with jail for performing them.

Then the state tested the law, using the cases of a grandmother, daughter and granddaughter, all of whom had been adjudged retarded. The state Supreme Court upheld the law, holding that it "was not meant to punish but to protect the class of socially inadequate citizens from themselves and to promote the welfare of society by mitigating race degeneracy and raising the average intelligence of the people of the state."

In 1972, it was upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court. Associate Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, writing the majority opinion, said, "Three generations of idiots are enough."



GUNNED DOWN — Following an attempted bank holdup in Redondo Beach, Calif., Friday, an unidentified gunman (top arrow) falls against three hostages after being shot by a police sharpshooter (bottom arrow). The gunman killed a woman teller and held 26 hostages for 90 minutes before surrounding himself with a small number of hostages and walking out of the bank. In the bottom photo, one of the captives flees, but the gunman already lies dead.



## After House Subcommittee Kills Provision

## Effort to Save Overseas Medicare Planned

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (IHT) — Supporters of legislation to extend Medicare benefits to Americans overseas are planning a campaign to reverse a House subcommittee's action last week that killed that provision.

Alfred Davidson, co-chairman of the Bipartisan Committee for Medicare Overseas, flew to Washington from Paris today to coordinate an extensive educational campaign to persuade members of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee to restore the provision to a bill amending the Medicare law.

The House Ways and Means Committee already has approved the Medicare bill including the overseas medical care provision, but a similar bill now is working its way through the Commerce committee. When the Commerce panel finally approves its version of the bill, both will be reported to the full House for debate. At that point, partisans of the overseas Medicare provision hope it will be restored, since it was overwhelmingly approved by the House two years ago.

Rep. Phil Gramm, D-Texas, the Commerce Committee member who offered the move to kill the overseas Medicare provision, says he did not intend the federal government subsidizing Americans who live overseas.

## Rescue Effort

Eugene Marans, Washington counsel for the Bipartisan Committee, said "there is an indication that the subcommittee members did not have adequate information before them to judge the effect of the provision," and Mr. Davidson and the overseas group hope to provide the information to rescue the imperiled measure.

On Wednesday, the Health Subcommittee of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee voted to remove the section that would authorize the president to negotiate agreements with foreign governments to provide medical services to Medicare-eligible Americans living or traveling abroad in exchange for similar services for nationals of the treaty country who are in the United States.

Subcommittee chairman Henry Waxman, D-Calif., said in an interview that members of the panel "wondered whether we ought not to have the federal government arrange to pay directly for medical

care for our citizens who are out of the country rather than the reciprocal arrangement."

He noted that some members "felt that our citizens should not get the care at all if they leave this country."

But Rep. Gramm said he offered the amendment to kill the overseas Medicare provision because he was convinced that the federal government should not provide further incentives for Americans to live abroad.

"When we can't pay the medical bills for people who live in this country," he said in an interview, "I would prefer not to do it for people who voluntarily choose not to live in this country."

## Full Coverage

The administration has estimated that full coverage for all Medicare-qualified Americans who live outside the United States would be \$375 million a year, and added in a report last fall, "In view of the need to limit federal expenditures, this cost is a major concern."

Chairman Waxman said the subcommittee asked the Health, Education and Welfare Department to report "on the costs involved in extending medical care to Americans abroad so we could be assured that our citizens would get the best care available in other countries." That report is expected to take several weeks to prepare, sources said.

Ways and Means Committee aides predicted that when the two versions of the overall Medicare amendment bill, HR-3990, are brought up for floor action, probably late this spring or in early summer, Rep. Charles Rangel, D-N.Y., chairman of the Ways and Means Health Subcommittee, who sponsored the overseas Medicare provision in the bill, will be persuasive in arguing that the House unanimously adopted the provision in the last Congress and should do so again.

But it still must be approved in the Senate. There, the overseas Medicare provision has been introduced by bipartisan sponsors. Additionally, it is expected to be offered as a rider during floor consideration of the conglomerate Social Security bill, and sources said the situation looked hopeful for a decision before the fall election.

## Park's Assassin Reportedly Acted To Right Country

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (UPI) — The man convicted of assassinating President Park Chung Hee told interrogators that he first thought of killing the South Korean leader years ago and finally acted to "put the country back on the right course," it was reported yesterday.

Kim Jae Kyu, former director of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency, has been convicted of shooting and killing Park on Oct. 26, 1979, and he is expected to be executed, but his sentence is not yet final.

The background to the killing was laid out in a transcript of a tape recording that was made public for the first time yesterday by the privately operated U.S.-Asian News Service in Washington. The news service said that the tape was made during questioning immediately after Kim's arrest. In it, Kim said that he planned, after democracy was restored in South Korea, to seek forgiveness for the crime by committing suicide at the burial spot.

According to the transcript, Kim said he first thought of killing Park in 1975 "because I believed that one-man dictatorship had to be stopped." A State Department official, asked about the transcript, said that he believed it bore signs of authenticity and suggested that it might have been released by friends or family of the assassin in efforts to spare his life.

## Police Remove Mexico Peasants From Embassies

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 24 (AP) — Armed female police officers successfully removed 26 peasant protesters from the Belgian and Danish embassies here last night and sent them home, ending weeklong, peaceful occupations, a government spokesman said.

Police cleared the embassies without violence and placed the peasants on buses back to their rural homes, said an Interior Ministry spokesman. He said that the Mexican government took the action at the request of Belgian and Danish authorities. Police said that women are used to clear the embassies to ensure there would be no violence.

The unarmed peasants occupied the buildings last Monday and demanded better living conditions, the ease of about 100 alleged political prisoners and an end to what they called police repression in the countryside. They later reduced the demand to the release of about 100 political prisoners.

The peasants, members of the all-Marxist National Democratic Popular Front, held no hostages and allowed embassy employees access to the buildings during occupation. The government recently enacted a amnesty law that led to the release of 300 political prisoners.

## Student's Death Protested in Italy

ROME, Feb. 24 (UPI) — Thousands of students here yesterday protested the killing of a 19-year-old student, by overturning 11 burning buses and blocking traffic in several areas of the city. About 5,000 students also threw rocks and Molotov cocktails at police. No serious injuries were reported. Thousands of students also held tests in Milan and Turin but no violence was reported there.

The students were protesting the fifth Friday of Valerio Verzano, a member of the leftist Worker's Autonomy group. He was killed after he was forced to get into a car, then bound and gagged his arms, and then waited for him to die. When he walked in, one of seven shot him. Police said they killed the gunman because he was a neo-Fascist Revolutionary and not a student.

## Earthquake Hits Japan

OKYO, Feb. 24 (AP) — An earthquake that measured 7.2 on the Richter scale hit off the island Hokkaido yesterday. Hundreds of persons in northern Japan fled their homes, but there were no reports of injuries or serious damage.

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## Shuttered Kabul

By slamming the gates and shutters of their shops, the merchants of Kabul gave voice last week to the anger of the occupied peoples of Afghanistan. That simple but heroic civil disobedience cried defiance against Soviet tanks and troops. It was also a cry of anguish that pierced the indifference of other cultures, which had been debating every interest in this crisis except that of the people most directly concerned. It was indeed, as one shopkeeper put it, "a great victory."

The silent strike of businessmen, cheered on by their customers, will be suppressed in time, and punished. The Soviet invaders and their Afghan stooges will find a way to force the shops and markets to reopen. The merchants of Kabul and other cities have not been a vital force in the nation's economy, or even a cohesive faction in its politics. And for all we know, the mountain guerrillas and village youths who are ambushing Soviet armor, saving down telegraph poles and sabotaging electric lines may represent a much more significant resistance movement. But nations can express themselves only as they are heard. The people of Kabul could be heard denouncing the lies used to justify their occupation.

Conquerors always aim to write their own history. The Russians moved into Afghanistan inveighing against Chinese and American phantoms, claiming a threat to their southern flank and pretending to have been summoned by a fraternal people. Around the world, even some who know better and who deplore the Soviet action have been quick to grant the Russians an inordinate right of conquest; this is, after all, their "natural sphere of influence." And when the United Nations declared the attack a threat to the peace, it was focused not so much on a people's loss of independence as on the interests of other nations, concerned about their capacity to defend their spheres.

Inconveniently for the Russians, sobering for the rest of us, the Afghan people insist on asserting their presence in the affair. It might have gone unnoticed that the citizens of Kabul failed to throw flowers at their Soviet saviors, and they are obviously unable to throw homemade grenades instead. So they closed up shop for a day or two, and asserted their humanity.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## The 1950s the U.S. Forgot

Everyone has by now heard the chorus: The United States is in parlous straits, and indeed may face what President Carter has called the gravest crisis since 1945. Carter's rivals and critics go further. They see the United States acquiescing to foreign despots and communist aggression, its defenses in disrepair, its economy in disarray. How different it all was in happier days past, like the 1950s, that noontime of U.S. power, when Ike and John Wayne were in their heyday, and the dollar was as sound as NATO.

That picture is mostly fantasy. Every present lament had its bitter equal a generation ago, a truth that slips conveniently through the sieve of recollection among Americans old enough to identify Engine Charlie Wilson. The wise and learned saw the Eisenhower era as a time of global retreat and domestic stagnation.

Allan Nevins, writing in 1960, could not have been more scornful: "Our national debt creeps higher and higher. Inflation clamps an ever crueler fetter on people of low and fixed incomes. The budget is unbalanced and the international trade balance becomes so heavily adverse that the secretary of the Treasury makes alarmed speeches, and the undersecretary of state goes abroad to demand that other nations take immediate steps to improve our position."

So low was Dwight Eisenhower's stock that in a celebrated 1963 poll of 75 historians he was ranked 22d, behind Chester Alan Arthur, in presidential performance. His record in foreign affairs was belittled. Samuel Eliot Morison offered this verdict in 1964: "In few instances did the Eisenhower administration act boldly. It did nothing about Castro,

refused to enlarge the Korean war, dropped Indochina into the Lake of Geneva, let our allies down and flinched from Russian threats over Suez, ran away from Hungary, and apologized for the U-2."

All the ills, real or imagined, attributed to the Eisenhower administration were summarized in John F. Kennedy's call in 1960 to "get America moving again." The United States has moved since then, but not always forward. No one at the time noticed what turned out to be one of that decade's genuine distinctions — that a popular president was able to serve two full terms, in peacetime, without taint of scandal or real fear of assassination.

And there, indeed, may lie the genuine moral. In the 1950s, as today, the United States suffered reverses abroad in its duels with the Soviet Union — though few of the reverses were quite as damaging or as irreversible as they seemed at the time. But the real changes now as then owe little to Soviet malevolence — they are made in the United States.

No communist conspirator can be blamed for the internal ailments that have sapped the prestige of the U.S. presidency. It is not Leonid Brezhnev's fault that the United States holds itself hostage to imported oil. The Kremlin didn't cause double-digit inflation, or the erosion of the dollar. Nor can anyone in Moscow be held responsible for strident campaign rhetoric that sees a military cure for every overseas problem. It is what Americans have done to themselves that makes them look to a golden age that never was.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## The Winners

Sure, it was only a game — but if ever a pressure pump would set off the national juices in the United States, it was that impossible, super-upset of the ice age on Friday at Lake Placid. Here was your classic litter of mongrel underdogs — puppies, yet — romping off with a victory over the big bears who had pulverized everything in their path up till then. Decimating all odds and dazing even themselves, this team of 20 youthful amateurs couldn't have produced a more welcome excuse for unabashed star-spangled euphoria.

Recent international troubles surely had much to do with it, but the purely athletic feat accomplished by the U.S. hockey team would have been cause enough in itself. The Soviet team — holder of a 21-game winning streak in the Winter Olympics — suddenly had been knocked out of the winners' circle. For a few marvelous moments, at least.

Americans who have been agonizing over energy shortages could revel in the overflow of adrenaline from the U.S. players. It proved enough to panic the heavily favored Russians, who suddenly witnessed a team they had trounced 13 days earlier (10-3 in an exhibition game) tucking it to them.

The U.S. ecstasy does not stop at the ice rink, either. The whole world can marvel at another impossible feat by American Eric Heiden, who has broken world speed-skating records like eggs and shaken the gold market by winning five top medals. And how about Phil Mahre, the first American man to win an Alpine medal in 16 years — a man who suffered a severely broken ankle on the slalom course last year and defied all medical opinions to capture a silver medal in the men's slalom this year?

From all this Americans can draw a rare upbeat message in this downbeat time: Everything unexpected isn't bad.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Waldheim and Rhodesia

Why are [the British] afraid to allow a man of such probity and integrity as Secretary-General Waldheim to talk personally to all the parties involved in the election in Rhodesia? The objective of the secretary-general's

involvement is not that he see people drop their votes into ballot boxes. It is that he learn for himself the electoral process and the conditions during the period leading up to the casting of the votes.

— From the Daily News (Dar es Salaam).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 25, 1905

BRIGUE, France — The piercing of the Simplon tunnel was completed at 7:20 this morning. The announcement of the completion has caused great rejoicing here. The building of the tunnel, 20 kilometers long, is one of the greatest works of the kind undertaken in modern times, and when the workmen cut through the last thin partition yesterday they marked an important epoch in the history of engineering. The tunnel will shorten the journey between Chalais and Milan most materially. Begun in August, 1898, it was expected that the work would be completed by May, 1904. Innumerable difficulties were met, however, and both time and cost were materially increased.

### Fifty Years Ago

February 25, 1930

PARIS — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "The public has seemed almost benumbed as to the prohibition since the Volstead Law first was applicable nearly 10 years ago. To millions of Americans it seemed incredible at first that such an oppressive measure could really effect seriously their daily life; and then, in the face of bungling efforts to enforce it, a sort of indolent indifference set in as it became obvious that intoxicating drink could be obtained nevertheless without too much difficulty. It took many months to make plain that violations of the law and impossible methods of enforcement were demoralizing the nation, breeding corruption and prompting crimes in appalling number."



## Unesco vs. Press Freedom

By Mort Rosenblum

PARIS — It is time to be clear — and blunt — about the debate on international news coverage. Governments that seek to harness reporting for their own goals are using Unesco to achieve their purpose. Societies that want a free flow of reliable information are losing ground while contributing heavily to the organization that is endangering their access to news.

Because of the structure of Unesco debate, virtually any action — even a consensus — erodes the bases of free and fair international reporting. This is a grave problem, and it must be considered carefully before the Unesco general conference discusses the deceptive and double-edged MacBride Commission report this fall in Belgrade.

For years, most Western editors who followed the debate shunned such a harsh stand. We recognize our failings, and we know there is an imbalance in the exchange of information between the developed and the developing world. At first, the talk was of cooperation, and we agreed. Third World leaders spoke of a news agency pool, of higher standards, of a multiplicity of sources.

Many Western editors took pains to be frank in self-criticism and to work toward goals discussed at international forums. There were some positive results. Eminent Third World journalists came forward with workable ideas. They contributed articles expressing different viewpoints. Some national news agencies have raised their standards, providing an improved source of information for international agencies to relay around the world.

But the overall result is cause for alarm. The main differences, it soon became clear, were political and philosophical. The objection was not simply to inadequate reporting; it was to accurate reporting of embarrassing information. Through Unesco, those who wanted simple press control had found a way to disguise it. Many, in fact, were using our principles of fair play against us. The distortion and bias of which they accused us became their common practice.

For example, in one Unesco working document, I found my own writings quoted five times, always out of context. Once, statements by different editors were strung together to prove a point that was different from that made in the original text. In another instance, balancing information was deleted, leaving a mutilated version to back up the writer's point.

As another example, Arab news agencies expelled Egypt's Middle East News Agency from their regional grouping because of President Anwar Sadat's policy toward Israel. These were the same agencies that attacked international news organizations for acting in the interests of governments they inaccurately alleged dictated their policies. The Third World pool, still functioning in Belgrade with a heavy Yugoslav subsidy, has made no impact because dispatches are laced with ideology, and contributing governments will not allow the pool's news desk to edit them.

Authoritarians have been clever and persistent in enhancing Unesco's role, assisted by Unesco Director-General Amadou Mahtar Mbow and other officials who want a more influential voice for the organization. And the threat grows in direct proportion to Unesco's involvement.

Dictatorships outnumber democracies today, and most governments speak directly for national media they control. For the West, debate is conducted by diplomats who, as diplomats, seek merit in compromise and consensus. Western news executives, more familiar with the practical problems, are often barred from debate. One Unesco official, setting up a fact-finding meeting on international news agencies, barred agency representatives. He told one: "You would simply confuse the issues."

Ideally, reasoned compromise would be welcome, but these are not ideal circumstances. And there are issues where no compromise is possible. The MacBride report demonstrates the problem.

Mbow set up the 16-man commission two years ago, and he received its lengthy report last week. The commission was chaired by Sean MacBride, a former Irish

statesman who won the Nobel and Lenin Peace Prizes. MacBride worked hard to reach agreement on common language among commissioners of varying differing backgrounds.

Footnotes express objections where commissioners could not agree, but even the disputed resolutions form part of the document. The result is that the report covers the full range of viewpoints, in effect lending international sanction to almost any restrictive practice a government wants to apply.

There are resolutions (both with Soviet objections) opposing censorship and urging access to dissident sources. But there is also Resolution 58 (b) (with a Western objection), referring to news organizations: "Effective legal measures should be designed to circumscribe the action of transnationalists by requiring them to comply with specific criteria and conditions defined by national legislation and development policies."

The small camp of moderate commissioners could not prevent language insisted upon by such commissioners as Juan Samuira, a Chilean who has long campaigned against what he calls a plot by international agencies, or Sergei Losev, director-general of Tass.

Throughout the report, there are references to monopolies and commercial profits by international news agencies. This is misleading distortion. Most Third World proponents say their only source of international news is the large agencies, and they are right. But these agencies compete fiercely among themselves. If together they constitute a monopoly, it is because no alternate Third World agency has been organized.

All major Western news agencies are on record as supporting such a venture, and each has offered to help with equipment, training and organization. None of the major Western news agencies make a profit. In fact, greater coverage of remote areas makes it harder for them to operate without considering the sort of government subsidy that could render them vulnerable to the influence which critics decried.

Unesco might have played a useful role in helping to generate ideas and identify problems. Western news executives lent support at the start, believing that this was possible, until the organization assumed a political cant.

It appears that Unesco and authoritarian governments acting behind it see an increasingly assertive role. The MacBride report, over Western objections, suggests that UNESCO form an International Center for the Study and Planning of Information and Communication. Given the organization's record, this is like asking a timber wolf to watch over a plate of steak tartare.

This whistle has been blown time and again, but diplomats and news executives from democratic societies continue to lose ground. We are taken in by noble declarations with which we agree, and we feel guilty because of our own imperfections.

But dictatorial governments continue to show a cynical disregard for their high-sounding promises. More important are the concessions we grant in exchange for platitudes. National delegations must make it resoundingly clear that a world's only existing network of reasonably reliable information cannot be circumscribed by a UN specialized agency.

At a recent international conference, this point was made clear by Amir Taheri, for five years the editor of Iran's largest newspaper, who typifies Third World journalists who retain integrity despite rigid government pressure.

Taheri emphasized the need for reliable information in the Third World, as well as in industrialized countries, and he criticized some governments for seeking to muzzle correspondents in the name of balance. He told Western colleagues: "You must not accept a compromise. If you do this, it is the beginning of the end."

1980, International Herald Tribune.

## Shake-Up in Poland Seen as Theatrical

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — Only twice in the history of Communist states has a member-country of the Comcon announced an actual decline in the national income (the closest equivalent to the Western concept of Gross National Product).

The first time was in 1963 in Prague. By announcing that its national income had declined by 2.2 percent, the Czech government prompted the creation of a reform movement, which ultimately led to the Prague spring of 1968 and the events that ensued.

The second time was Feb. 10, when the Warsaw regime announced a "decline in the national income of 'some 2 percent'" on the eve of the Polish Communist Party Congress.

However, the similarity stops there. If several resolutions announced at the end of the congress, five days later, were linked to the catastrophic state of the Polish economy, there was nothing to indicate the launching of a series of reforms and even less hint of any "spring" coming to Warsaw.

It was quite the contrary. Although the Congress concluded with a spectacular decision, it was a controlled and carefully planned move. And while it is true that the removal of four of the 14 members of the Politburo is an unprecedented event through which Edward Giersek — who was unanimously elected party chief — tried to create a psychological shock throughout the nation, it is far from certain that he has succeeded.

### Complex Operation

The very complex operation went through several phases, of which the first was the removal of Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz. He was the scapegoat made to bear all the sins and responsibility for the errors in managing the nation. No important decision could have been made under Mr. Jaroszewicz's government without the approval of Mr. Giersek and that of the ruling party circles. But the former premier was designated long ago as the one to be held responsible for the economic difficulties.

Mr. Jaroszewicz, 70, who was one of the regime's least popular personalities, also had the reputation — somewhat unjustified — of being the Kremlin's man in the Polish leadership.

Stefan Olszowski, the former head of economic affairs in the Politburo, followed the premier in disgrace. His case is slightly more complicated than that of his former boss. Although he was certainly designated to share the blame for economic failures with Mr. Jaroszewicz, Mr. Olszowski, 49, a former foreign minister, was the youngest, most dynamic and most ambitious member of the supreme ruling body and he made no secret of his goal of one day — and by any and all means — taking the place of Mr. Giersek.

### Hardliner Fired

The other phases of this major shift were equally significant. One was the firing of Josef Kepa, one of the hardliners most embarrassing for Mr. Giersek's reputation. Mr. Kepa was one of the organizers and planners of the anti-Semitic and anti-intellectual purge launched by the sinister Gen. Mieczyslaw Moczar in 1968.

On the other hand, another man who lost his post, Josef Tejchma, had the reputation of a liberal, and

in fact, was one of the few Polish leaders to seek a dialogue with intellectuals.

Any effect on an apathetic population of what could appear to be a major change among its rulers was mitigated, if not simply canceled, by the mediocrity of the new men in the Politburo. Two of them, Andrzej Werblan and Jerzy Lukaszewicz, responsible, respectively, for ideology and press and propaganda, have very poor reputations throughout the nation as well as among the nongovernmental circles of the party.

Mr. Werblan, for example, is the author of an "ideological" essay published during the purges of 1968 and which has met with great success in Czechoslovakia and in the Soviet Union. This best-seller explains, among other things, that the lack of popularity of the various Communist parties is due to the "disproportionately" high number of Jews among its militants.

Mr. Lukaszewicz is more clearly delineated; he has been boss of the nation's censors for many years.

### Delicate Situation

These promotions indicate a delicate situation. They could be the first steps of a new policy to seek a test of strength with dissidents and intellectuals, or at least to break all civilized relations with them.

Nevertheless, the promotion of this type of man will have a beneficial effect on Polish relations to the Kremlin, since Moscow continues to be worried about contamination from Polish dissidence and about the power of the Polish Catholic Church.

And the Kremlin has decided to give Warsaw a very special role in the current international situation. Just as the call for a "conference of 35 countries (Helsinki)" was launched from Budapest in the spring of 1969 to ease the situation created by the invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968, Mr. Giersek's appeal for a European conference in Warsaw meant to thaw the détente was put on ice by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

Another words, Mr. Giersek went through an ambiguous series of political moves. He did not dare take advantage of a change among the nation's leaders to put persons in office capable of helping a frustrated nation out of its present general deadlock. Yet, he jumped at the chance to turn the party congress into a personal triumph based on the principle that the party and its leader are always right; the fault lies with the underlings, who are responsible for what goes wrong.

### Shouted in Vain

All this adds up to the fact that the shake-up in Warsaw was more theatrical than revolutionary. The few heads that fell and the few slogans shouted in vain at the congress will not achieve the task that requires a complete reform of the system.

And reform is what is needed in a country where, according to a Warsaw writer, "The situation is good; but not desperate." The reform must come quickly and be complete if the pragmatic Mr. Giersek does not want to lose control of a country that he rules archaically and that his new assistants will not be able to govern better.

Mr. Giersek emerges as the big winner of the eighth party congress. But Poland has no part in this victory.

1980, International Herald Tribune.

## U.S. Faces New Test on Nuclear Energy

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS — The Carter administration's ability to lead the Western alliance — already under strain because of the East-West crisis — will be severely tested soon over a completely different, but just as important issue: nuclear energy.

Back on the international agenda again is the problem: What are the restraints on peaceful nuclear energy required by a prudent nonproliferation policy? It involves a set of complex questions of commercial interest, political power and security concerns. Few sensible people want the bomb to be added to the arsenals of more countries. Hence the need for caution in spreading nuclear technology. But the oil crisis has underlined the economic and political reasons for developing nuclear power.

For the last two years, there has been a virtual moratorium on this debate because governments were engaged in technical study on the problem, known as the International Nuclear Fuel Cycle Evaluation (Infce). The results will be announced today at Vienna and their significance is clear.

At Infce, there has been no real meeting of minds among the main nuclear supplier nations.

A French expert, Pierre Lellouche, describes the outcome: "International consensus on the issue — achieving a stable balance between nuclear power development and nonproliferation — has never seemed to be as unattainable as today."

Writing in the current issue of Foreign Affairs magazine, Mr. Lellouche, an analyst at the French Institute for International Affairs, says: "The growing military and energy insecurity shared by most nations of the world has made nonproliferation a very costly proposition, both economically and militarily."

Essentially, the disagreement is between Washington's conservative approach to nuclear power and a more liberal approach desired by

Japan and the big European governments (even when they sometimes face domestic opposition on nuclear issues).

Infce failed to resolve the fundamental quarrel on two key issues: nuclear reprocessing and fast-breeder reactors.

The Carter administration opposes both these technologies because they enlarge the "plutonium economy." Plutonium is a nuclear fuel, but it can also be used to make atomic weapons.

Despite the risks, Japan and the main European governments — including Britain, France and West Germany — want to use these technologies to help guarantee their ability to meet their own energy needs. There are both economic and security arguments for using plutonium; it can be recycled almost indefinitely — unlike uranium, which has to be imported each time.

Infce findings include recommendations about how to reduce the risk of plutonium being diverted to military use. But it concludes that there is no "technological fix" — no proliferation-proof way of generating the nuclear power to meet the energy demand of European and developing countries.

Despite the lack of a miracle, Infce was not time wasted. Abraham Chaves, the Harvard Law School professor who chaired it, says that it sensitized other countries to the U.S. security worries about proliferation risks and helped the United States understand the energy worries of Europe and Japan. Mr. Lellouche, his former student, agrees about this general result.

### Depression

In addition, the nuclear industry has entered a depression in the intervening years, with precipitous drops in most countries plans for atomic power. This has given governments another breathing space to think about a coherent trade-off between the need for nuclear energy and the proliferation risks.

However, the Infce years also saw the U.S. Congress pass the Nuclear

Nonproliferation Act — tough legislation which, in effect, prevents the U.S. government from extending any nuclear cooperation, even under existing agreements, to countries that resist complete alignment with U.S. nuclear policies. This raised the hackles of most of the U.S. allies.

European resentment is based partly on a feeling that the United States is comparatively energy-rich and therefore can afford the "luxury" of nonproliferation absolutism.

It also reflects European skepticism about the existence of foolproof solutions. "Proliferation is like sex between youngsters," says a prominent French nuclear scientist: "You can delay it, but if they're determined enough they'll find a way to have it."

### Rethink Assumptions

Pakistan's success in clandestinely getting bomb technology — and the predictable U.S. acceptance of it now for political reasons — reinforced this European view that Washington's tactics on nonproliferation have been unrealistic.

None of this implies that Euro-

peans are nuclear proliferators. Essentially, European nuclear officials differ from their U.S. counterparts in feeling that quiet cooperation among the main nuclear suppliers is more effective than sonorous public debate aimed at getting the world to agree with U.S. views.

In European thinking, the United States also needs to rethink its basic assumption that it can unilaterally determine any longer the course and pace of nuclear proliferation.

Mr. Lellouche sums it up: "The decline of U.S. political and military power in many regions of the world, coupled with the end of U.S. industrial supremacy in the reactor and fuel markets, demand a truly multinational approach to nonproliferation."

To achieve an effective common front on nonproliferation and prevent more countries getting the bomb, the Carter administration needs to find ways to consult faster and cooperate more subtly with its allies on this nuclear issue. It sounds like the same prescription as for the Afghan affair.

1980, International Herald Tribune.





CROWN OF MANHOOD — In the most colorful pageant since his father married Princess Michiko, Prince Hironori, eldest son of Crown Prince Akihito and Crown Princess Michiko, receives the crown of manhood at Togu Palace in Tokyo Saturday in a ceremony on his 20th birthday.

Vance Plays Host

Sihanouk Seeks U.S. Aid For Cambodian Neutrality

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (WP) — Former Cambodian leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk is visiting Washington to enlist support for an army to fight the Vietnamese-backed regime running his country and promote himself as the future leader of a neutral, independent Cambodia.

A high-ranking State Department official stressed, however, that Secretary of State Cyrus Vance decided to host Prince Sihanouk as a private guest of the government in order to show respect for him as a historical figure, not to grant approval of the prince's projected army. Nonetheless, the prince is being treated as a man with a future.

Mr. Vance, Assistant Secretary of State Richard Holbrooke and Ambassador for Refugee Affairs Victor Almeria will confer with the prince. Morton Abramowitz, U.S. Ambassador to Thailand, arrived in Washington Friday for a meeting with the former monarch yesterday.

After his first conversation with Mr. Holbrooke, Prince Sihanouk said that he was advised to improve relations with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, especially Thailand, and with China and to work for unification of the various Cambodian refugee factions.

The prince said that Mr. Holbrooke told him that he should ask for the help of Singapore leader Lee Kuan Yew in obtaining the permission of Bangkok authorities to visit the thousands of Cambodian refugees in Thailand. "Your government tells me to go to Singapore, not to the White House or the State Department," Prince Sihanouk chuckled.

Conference Impractical — The prince said that he has abandoned the quest for a peaceful resolution of the Cambodian conflict, arguing that an international conference would be impractical since neither Vietnam, the Soviet Union nor China would attend.

Prince Sihanouk told members of Congress and journalists that his only chance for having a voice in Cambodia's future is to field an army. "We cannot defeat the invincible Vietnamese Army, we can only weaken them. Then they may withdraw," he said.

Prince Sihanouk said that he has asked the United States directly for military aid. "I do not want to embarrass your government," he said. "I respect the sovereignty of the United States."

Instead, the prince is fostering the idea in the United States, Canada and in Europe that he will be the popular choice to lead Cambodia should the 200,000 Vietnamese soldiers ever withdraw.

Ironically, while the prince chases the Communist world for tearing his country apart, the round-the-world airfare for the prince and his wife, Princess Monique, was paid for by North Korean leader Kim Il Sung.

"This could well be the first joint venture of the United States and North Korea," said a U.S. official. "The man is amazing."

Mr. Mugabe canceled an appearance at his last major rally in the eastern border town of Umtali yesterday, fearing a further attempt to kill him following an attempted assassination two weeks ago. Police found a rocket and explosives hidden inside the football stadium where he was to speak.

The other main election contender, outgoing Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa, wound up his campaign with a rally in Salisbury's black township of Highfields.

UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, amid claims by blacks of British violation of the London peace agreement, sent a UN team to Rhodesia last Thursday to observe the pre-independence Parliamentary elections.

Britain's Gen. John Acland, commander of the 1,300-man Commonwealth monitoring force, has been holding high-level consultations on the formation of a new integrated army to avert possible civil strife after the election, British officials said.

The first fruits of the talks between the general and guerrilla commanders were expected this week with the arrival of some of Mr. Nkomo's ZIPRA (Zimbabwe Peoples Revolutionary Army) guerrillas at Rhodesian army bases for retraining, informed sources said.

'Bike People' Increase

Vietnam Refugees Risking Cambodia Route Overland

By Henry Kamm

KHAO-I-DANG, Thailand, Feb. 24 (NYT) — In increasing numbers, Vietnamese are escaping from their country in dangerous treks across Cambodia and arriving in this huge holding center where 111,000 Cambodians have found refuge since November.

About 1,500 Vietnamese civilians have come here so far this year, and they report that many more are planning to escape by the overland route. In addition, an unknown number of Vietnamese soldiers have defected to Thailand in the hope of being allowed to go to other countries, mainly the United States.

Less than 3,000 boat people have reached shore in Southeast Asia in the same period, indicating the growing importance of Cambodia as an exit route. The land route, which is no less perilous than escape in fishing boats, has the advantage of being much less costly, the refugees interviewed here reported.

It costs about nine ounces of gold per adult for a place in a boat. Most of those here reported paying about two ounces for their entire family for transport and guide services from Ho Chi Minh City, the former Saigon, to anti-Communist Cambodian encampments on the Thai border.

Truck Drivers — A typical journey begins with surreptitious contacts in Ho Chi Minh City with middlemen who put the prospective refugee in touch with one of the truck drivers, civilian or military, who carry a steady stream of supplies to Vietnamese troops in Cambodia. The middlemen, as in the escapes by sea, are more often than not ethnic Chinese. Sometimes, again as in the boat outflow, they are themselves prospective refugees.

In return for payment of about an ounce of gold, a single person or a family is allowed to stow away among sacks of rice or wooden crates of unknown contents for a day's drive to Phnom Penh, 150 miles away. Military or police checkpoints on this leg of the journey tend to be easygoing, know the drivers and are believed to have received small bribes.

In the Cambodian capital, the refugees find shelter in the shanty-towns that have sprung up in the last year, in which Cambodians await permission to return to the city that was their home until they were driven out by the regime of former Premier Pol Pot in 1975.

Black Market — Because of the active black-market traffic in food, clothing and medicines that links the Cambodian capital to the Thai border near the Khao-I-Dang camp — a distance of about 200 miles — it is not difficult, although dangerous, to make contact, again through ethnic-Chinese middlemen, with drivers heading for the provincial capital of Battambang. The price, which includes being guided by traffickers from Battambang to the border, is again about an ounce of gold.

From Phnom Penh to this camp the journey is fraught with dangers. The refugees must refrain from speaking, which would give away their nationality. Checkpoints are frequent and often very demanding. The average Vietnamese soldier or Cambodian militiaman is poor enough to accept cigarettes or rice alcohol to close his eyes to passengers without permits. Small quantities of gold or Vietnamese currency are required on more demanding occasions. Often refugees are arrested and sent back to Vietnam to an unknown fate.

Through War Zone — From Battambang, refugees are carried by border traders, usually on the backs of bicycles, to Sisophon, a Vietnamese stronghold and burgeoning black-market center about 40 miles to the north. The trip from Sisophon to the border, about 30 miles, is the most perilous.

Guided by the traders, the refugees proceed on foot through a war zone. The area is densely wooded and mined and traversed by all the forces that war upon each other, as well as marauding bands of brigands. The refugees risk being robbed, raped, captured and murdered.

Everyone is their enemy: Vietnamese troops, pro-Vietnamese Cambodian militia, guerrilla fighters for Pol Pot, and anti-Communist and anti-Vietnamese Cambodian irregulars who represent a host of self-styled resistance groups engaged in trading and brigandage in addition to acting for the "Free Cambodia" movements that they represent.

As is the case with the boat people who are prey to the hazards of the sea, willful neglect by ships that pass, and pirates — many of the "bike people," as refugee workers have taken to calling the overland Vietnamese refugees, do not make it to a safe haven.

Tran Ly Hong, a young woman from Ho Chi Minh City, said her 80-year-old grandfather and an uncle and aunt were seized by Vietnamese soldiers at Sisophon and beaten in her presence before she could escape. "It makes me very sad to be here," she said.

When "Free Cambodia" fighters show journalists bodies of men of Vietnamese appearance whom the irregulars claim to have killed in battle, the journalists often come away with doubts that they were bodies of soldiers.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 24 (LAT) — Southern California had clear skies this weekend after more than a week of storms in the region. But forecasters warned residents to be prepared for more rain, possibly by tomorrow.

[United Press International reported that at least 36 deaths in the Western United States and Mexico were blamed on the storms. Property damage in the region was estimated at \$500 million, the Associated Press said.]

Nearly 13 inches of rain fell in central Los Angeles in a nine-day period, about 9 inches more than normal for this time of year.

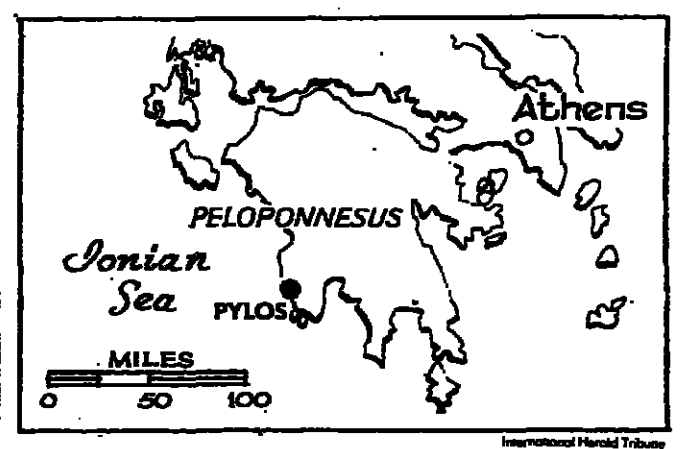
At least 300 persons living on the shore of Lake Elsinore in Riverside County, 65 miles southeast of Los Angeles, were urged to evacuate their homes because runoff water was still pouring into the lake yesterday.

Sightseers a Problem — Officials working to restore services to damaged communities reported yesterday that their efforts were being hampered by sightseers. So many persons were drawn by curiosity to the Topanga Canyon area of Los Angeles County that it was closed to all traffic, including residents, a sheriff's spokesman said.

Most of the coast highway in the Malibu area of the county remained closed yesterday to all but residents of the area and officials said that they did not know when the situation might change.

Spokesmen for the major utilities serving the Los Angeles area said that they had crews out in force attempting to restore service to homeowners. The Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, which had tripled its normal repair force, restored full power to affected areas of the city late last week, a spokesman said.

In the hilly Stone Canyon area of Los Angeles San Fernando Valley, a San Jose, Calif., spokesman said that he was restoring



2 Die as Greek Tanker Sinks, Oil Spill Tamed Under Control

From Agency Dispatches

PYLOS, Greece, Feb. 24 — A Greek tanker carrying 100,000 tons of crude oil sank in the Gulf of Pylos today after several explosions. Two crewmen were killed but 28 men and one woman passenger made it to the shore, a coast guard spokesman said.

A spokesman for harbor authorities said that experts were sent from Athens to control the oil slicks. "For the time being, the oil slicks do not represent a threat to holiday beaches, sea life or wild birds," the spokesman said.

The 55,000-ton tanker Irenes Serenade, carrying 100,000 tons of crude oil, was on its way from Syria to Trieste, Italy, and had anchored for refueling at Navarino Bay in when it caught fire last night and exploded about a mile from Pylos. Of the 31 aboard, 14 were Greeks and the rest of various nationalities.

The fire started at the bow and burned out of control throughout the night. Fire fighting vessels hampered by high winds and rough seas were afraid to come too close to the tanker for fear of explosions.

Officials said that there was still a danger that the ship's other tanks would burst and release thousands of tons of crude oil. Coast guard anti-pollution crews with four boats designed for spill cleanups arrived today at the Bay of Navarino, as the Gulf of Pylos is also known, to prevent the oil from reaching the shore, coast guard authorities said.

They added that if there were no further leaks of the remaining oil in the ship's tanks, a major ecological disaster could be prevented because the existing slick could be easily cleaned up. Tides were moving the oil out to the open sea.

"There are no winds and the sea is calm keeping the oil slick motionless," a spokesman said. Coast guard experts said that they would try to pump the remaining oil out of the ship's tanks. The bay is not deep and divers can connect hoses to the tanks and pump the oil into another tanker.

Welsh Coal Miners Reject Call to Support Steelmen

PONTYPRIDD, Wales, Feb. 24 (AP) — South Wales coal miners voted overwhelmingly to reject a strike in sympathy with steelworkers who are protesting management plans to cut back steelmaking in the area.

The result of three days of balloting was announced yesterday at the National Union of Mineworkers area headquarters here. It was the third demonstration within a week of rank-and-file defiance of union militancy.

About 12,000 workers at B.L. Ltd.'s auto plant in Longbridge, England, decisively rejected on Wednesday a union call for a strike to force reinstatement of a Communist shop steward who was fired from his job.

Steelworkers on strike since Jan. 2 against the nationalized British Steel Corp. face growing resistance from steelworkers at private companies who refuse to heed calls for a sympathy strike.

Offices Burn — In Rotherham, England, offices of the union local organizing the British Steel strike were burned last night and the fire brigade said an empty gasoline can was found at the scene. One union official broke an ankle when he jumped 20 feet from the burning building.

In South Wales, with 54 local branches of the National Union of Mineworkers voting, results showed 22,000 miners and 46 branches were against the strike, which had been called for tomorrow, while 4,000 miners and 8 branches were for it.

"We're extremely disappointed," said George Rees, area secretary of the union. "There will be no effort by this organization to supersede the democratic decision by the membership."

11,300 Layoffs — The steel corporation and the Conservative government, citing a depressed world market for steel, want to halve production in Port Talbot and Llanwern in South Wales to 2.75 million metric tons. This move would cause 11,300 layoffs in the steel industry, and the miners' leaders argued that it could threaten 20 of the 36 mines in South Wales.

The cutbacks are part of a package designed to trim British Steel's capacity to 15 million metric tons a year and reduce the labor force by 52,000 to 100,000.

In London, talks broke down Friday between British Steel and the striking unions, which reportedly pressed for a wage rise of almost 21 percent as an alternative to the company offer of 14.4 percent. Steelmen earn an average of \$211.60 a week.

Airline Pilot to Fly Again After Open-Heart Surgery

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (NYT) — An airline pilot who had open-heart surgery five years ago has been declared fit for duty again by the National Transportation Safety Board over the protest of the Federal Aviation Administration, which charged that the action disregarded public safety.

Capt. James Schwartz, 51, of Frontier Airlines, will soon start training to take command of a Boeing 737 airliner. In the years since he grounded himself and underwent a single-artery bypass operation, he has been working variously as a bricklayer, plane cleaner and airline mechanic.

Over the years, the safety board has overruled its companion agency in several cases involving the medical fitness of pilots. But officials said that this was the first time that the board had taken such action in the case of an airline pilot who had undergone open-heart surgery.

No Legal Choice — The case came to light in a letter that the U.S. air surgeon, H.L. Reighard, sent last week to James King, head of the safety board. Dr. Reighard said that he was restoring

Warning Issued Twice

Salvadoran Rightists Told By U.S. Not to Stage Coup

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (NYT) — For the second time in two days, the State Department yesterday took the unusual step of publicly warning El Salvador's armed forces and their rightist supporters against any attempt to overthrow the existing government.

In San Salvador, extremist violence continued. El Salvador's attorney general, Mario Zamora Rivas, was slain early yesterday by unidentified gunmen in his home in what seemed to be an escalation of the rightist offensive against leftist and reform-minded sectors.

The Christian Democratic Party, to which Mr. Zamora belonged, immediately accused retired Maj. Robert D'Aubuisson, leader of the rightist Broad National Front, with responsibility for the assassination. Last week, Maj. D'Aubuisson publicly accused Mr. Zamora Rivas of belonging to a leftist rebel movement.

The killing took place amid rumors in El Salvador of an imminent rightist coup against the military-civilian junta that was installed seven weeks ago by sectors of the army and the Christian Democratic Party.

A diplomat in El Salvador said, "The right-wing strategy is clear. The left needs time. It's not ready militarily or politically to seize power. The right feels that if it can force the left into an early military confrontation, the army will wipe out the left."

State Department Briefing — In Washington, reporters were called to the State Department for a briefing by a high-ranking official who said that the United States not only would deny support to any new military regime not committed to human rights and economic reforms but would actively oppose it.

The official said that, under instructions from Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, the United States Embassy staff in San Salvador had conveyed the warning directly to most people who might be involved in a coup — military leaders, traditional large landholders, and business groups. He said the embassy had made three basic points:

• The United States supports the existing government because of its commitment to reforms and to improved human rights practices.

• Washington would be opposed to any efforts by those opposed to the reforms to change the government.

• Any government that excluded civilians, that was not committed to reforms and that engaged in human rights abuses would be cut off from United States economic and military aid and be actively opposed by Washington.

An initial warning had been volunteered at the regular State Department briefing Friday by Tom Reston, the deputy spokesman, who said he was acting on instructions.

"We do not intend that United States assistance to El Salvador contribute to repression in that country or that it be used to frustrate reform," Mr. Reston said. "There should be no misunderstanding that our willingness to cooperate is predicated on a government committed to these reforms."

The high-ranking official said yesterday that various sources in El Salvador had indicated a substantial possibility of a coup movement from the right in the next few days.

Mr. Vance, who returned only Friday from consultations in Europe, ordered yesterday's briefing in order to make clear that the United States was endeavoring to communicate its attitude to El Salvador and thus avoid any misunderstandings, the official said.

"No Magic Wand" — "We are also in touch with governments in the surrounding countries to make our position clear there as well," he added. The official said the United States would not intervene in El Salvador and had "no magic wand to wave to stop a coup."

The administration has viewed the rising violence in El Salvador with growing concern over several months and hopes, with its support for the existing government, to head off the outbreak of a civil war such as the one that engulfed Nicaragua last year.

Officials make no secret of their fear that a coup by another rightist military regime would precipitate such a civil war that could end in victory for extreme leftist forces owing allegiance to President Fidel Castro of Cuba.

Spain Banks Robbed Of \$24 Million in '79 — MADRID, Feb. 24 (AP) — Bank robberies in Spain resulted in a total haul of 1.6 billion pesetas (\$24 million dollars) last year, police said Friday.

According to Spanish banking sources, the majority of the 1,116 robberies were politically motivated. The Basque separatist organization, ETA, is said to finance its anti-government campaigns through robbery. The largest single holdup took place in Oviedo on July 9 when 130 million pesetas (\$2 million) was stolen.

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New York Stock Exchange Weekly Bond Sales									
Bonds	Last Price	Bonds	Last Price	Bonds	Last Price	Bonds	Last Price	Bonds	Last Price
NEW YORK (API) - The following quotations are furnished by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (net of value) or bought (including value) at the time of sale.									
Amort 10-15-84	87	CIT 9-15-84	77 1/2	ConEd 9-15-84	69 1/2	ConEd 9-15-84	69 1/2	ConEd 9-15-84	69 1/2
Amort 11-15-84	87 1/2	CIT 11-15-84	78 1/2	ConEd 11-15-84	70 1/2	ConEd 11-15-84	70 1/2	ConEd 11-15-84	70 1/2
Amort 12-15-84	88 1/2	CIT 12-15-84	79 1/2	ConEd 12-15-84	71 1/2	ConEd 12-15-84	71 1/2	ConEd 12-15-84	71 1/2
Amort 1-15-85	89 1/2	CIT 1-15-85	80 1/2	ConEd 1-15-85	72 1/2	ConEd 1-15-85	72 1/2	ConEd 1-15-85	72 1/2
Amort 2-15-85	90 1/2	CIT 2-15-85	81 1/2	ConEd 2-15-85	73 1/2	ConEd 2-15-85	73 1/2	ConEd 2-15-85	73 1/2
Amort 3-15-85	91 1/2	CIT 3-15-85	82 1/2	ConEd 3-15-85	74 1/2	ConEd 3-15-85	74 1/2	ConEd 3-15-85	74 1/2
Amort 4-15-85	92 1/2	CIT 4-15-85	83 1/2	ConEd 4-15-85	75 1/2	ConEd 4-15-85	75 1/2	ConEd 4-15-85	75 1/2
Amort 5-15-85	93 1/2	CIT 5-15-85	84 1/2	ConEd 5-15-85	76 1/2	ConEd 5-15-85	76 1/2	ConEd 5-15-85	76 1/2
Amort 6-15-85	94 1/2	CIT 6-15-85	85 1/2	ConEd 6-15-85	77 1/2	ConEd 6-15-85	77 1/2	ConEd 6-15-85	77 1/2
Amort 7-15-85	95 1/2	CIT 7-15-85	86 1/2	ConEd 7-15-85	78 1/2	ConEd 7-15-85	78 1/2	ConEd 7-15-85	78 1/2
Amort 8-15-85	96 1/2	CIT 8-15-85	87 1/2	ConEd 8-15-85	79 1/2	ConEd 8-15-85	79 1/2	ConEd 8-15-85	79 1/2
Amort 9-15-85	97 1/2	CIT 9-15-85	88 1/2	ConEd 9-15-85	80 1/2	ConEd 9-15-85	80 1/2	ConEd 9-15-85	80 1/2
Amort 10-15-85	98 1/2	CIT 10-15-85	89 1/2	ConEd 10-15-85	81 1/2	ConEd 10-15-85	81 1/2	ConEd 10-15-85	81 1/2
Amort 11-15-85	99 1/2	CIT 11-15-85	90 1/2	ConEd 11-15-85	82 1/2	ConEd 11-15-85	82 1/2	ConEd 11-15-85	82 1/2
Amort 12-15-85	100 1/2	CIT 12-15-85	91 1/2	ConEd 12-15-85	83 1/2	ConEd 12-15-85	83 1/2	ConEd 12-15-85	83 1/2
Amort 1-15-86	101 1/2	CIT 1-15-86	92 1/2	ConEd 1-15-86	84 1/2	ConEd 1-15-86	84 1/2	ConEd 1-15-86	84 1/2
Amort 2-15-86	102 1/2	CIT 2-15-86	93 1/2	ConEd 2-15-86	85 1/2	ConEd 2-15-86	85 1/2	ConEd 2-15-86	85 1/2
Amort 3-15-86	103 1/2	CIT 3-15-86	94 1/2	ConEd 3-15-86	86 1/2	ConEd 3-15-86	86 1/2	ConEd 3-15-86	86 1/2
Amort 4-15-86	104 1/2	CIT 4-15-86	95 1/2	ConEd 4-15-86	87 1/2	ConEd 4-15-86	87 1/2	ConEd 4-15-86	87 1/2
Amort 5-15-86	105 1/2	CIT 5-15-86	96 1/2	ConEd 5-15-86	88 1/2	ConEd 5-15-86	88 1/2	ConEd 5-15-86	88 1/2
Amort 6-15-86	106 1/2	CIT 6-15-86	97 1/2	ConEd 6-15-86	89 1/2	ConEd 6-15-86	89 1/2	ConEd 6-15-86	89 1/2
Amort 7-15-86	107 1/2	CIT 7-15-86	98 1/2	ConEd 7-15-86	90 1/2	ConEd 7-15-86	90 1/2	ConEd 7-15-86	90 1/2
Amort 8-15-86	108 1/2	CIT 8-15-86	99 1/2	ConEd 8-15-86	91 1/2	ConEd 8-15-86	91 1/2	ConEd 8-15-86	91 1/2
Amort 9-15-86	109 1/2	CIT 9-15-86	100 1/2	ConEd 9-15-86	92 1/2	ConEd 9-15-86	92 1/2	ConEd 9-15-86	92 1/2
Amort 10-15-86	110 1/2	CIT 10-15-86	101 1/2	ConEd 10-15-86	93 1/2	ConEd 10-15-86	93 1/2	ConEd 10-15-86	93 1/2
Amort 11-15-86	111 1/2	CIT 11-15-86	102 1/2	ConEd 11-15-86	94 1/2	ConEd 11-15-86	94 1/2	ConEd 11-15-86	94 1/2
Amort 12-15-86	112 1/2	CIT 12-15-86	103 1/2	ConEd 12-15-86	95 1/2	ConEd 12-15-86	95 1/2	ConEd 12-15-86	95 1/2
Amort 1-15-87	113 1/2	CIT 1-15-87	104 1/2	ConEd 1-15-87	96 1/2	ConEd 1-15-87	96 1/2	ConEd 1-15-87	96 1/2
Amort 2-15-87	114 1/2	CIT 2-15-87	105 1/2	ConEd 2-15-87	97 1/2	ConEd 2-15-87	97 1/2	ConEd 2-15-87	97 1/2
Amort 3-15-87	115 1/2	CIT 3-15-87	106 1/2	ConEd 3-15-87	98 1/2	ConEd 3-15-87	98 1/2	ConEd 3-15-87	98 1/2
Amort 4-15-87	116 1/2	CIT 4-15-87	107 1/2	ConEd 4-15-87	99 1/2	ConEd 4-15-87	99 1/2	ConEd 4-15-87	99 1/2
Amort 5-15-87	117 1/2	CIT 5-15-87	108 1/2	ConEd 5-15-87	100 1/2	ConEd 5-15-87	100 1/2	ConEd 5-15-87	100 1/2
Amort 6-15-87	118 1/2	CIT 6-15-87	109 1/2	ConEd 6-15-87	101 1/2	ConEd 6-15-87	101 1/2	ConEd 6-15-87	101 1/2
Amort 7-15-87	119 1/2	CIT 7-15-87	110 1/2	ConEd 7-15-87	102 1/2	ConEd 7-15-87	102 1/2	ConEd 7-15-87	102 1/2
Amort 8-15-87	120 1/2	CIT 8-15-87	111 1/2	ConEd 8-15-87	103 1/2	ConEd 8-15-87	103 1/2	ConEd 8-15-87	103 1/2
Amort 9-15-87	121 1/2	CIT 9-15-87	112 1/2	ConEd 9-15-87	104 1/2	ConEd 9-15-87	104 1/2	ConEd 9-15-87	104 1/2
Amort 10-15-87	122 1/2	CIT 10-15-87	113 1/2	ConEd 10-15-87	105 1/2	ConEd 10-15-87	105 1/2	ConEd 10-15-87	105 1/2
Amort 11-15-87	123 1/2	CIT 11-15-87	114 1/2	ConEd 11-15-87	106 1/2	ConEd 11-15-87	106 1/2	ConEd 11-15-87	106 1/2
Amort 12-15-87	124 1/2	CIT 12-15-87	115 1/2	ConEd 12-15-87	107 1/2	ConEd 12-15-87	107 1/2	ConEd 12-15-87	107 1/2
Amort 1-15-88	125 1/2	CIT 1-15-88	116 1/2	ConEd 1-15-88	108 1/2	ConEd 1-15-88	108 1/2	ConEd 1-15-88	108 1/2
Amort 2-15-88	126 1/2	CIT 2-15-88	117 1/2	ConEd 2-15-88	109 1/2	ConEd 2-15-88	109 1/2	ConEd 2-15-88	109 1/2
Amort 3-15-88	127 1/2	CIT 3-15-88	118 1/2	ConEd 3-15-88	110 1/2	ConEd 3-15-88	110 1/2	ConEd 3-15-88	110 1/2
Amort 4-15-88	128 1/2	CIT 4-15-88	119 1/2	ConEd 4-15-88	111 1/2	ConEd 4-15-88	111 1/2	ConEd 4-15-88	111 1/2
Amort 5-15-88	129 1/2	CIT 5-15-88	120 1/2	ConEd 5-15-88	112 1/2	ConEd 5-15-88	112 1/2	ConEd 5-15-88	112 1/2
Amort 6-15-88	130 1/2	CIT 6-15-88	121 1/2	ConEd 6-15-88	113 1/2	ConEd 6-15-88	113 1/2	ConEd 6-15-88	113 1/2
Amort 7-15-88	131 1/2	CIT 7-15-88	122 1/2	ConEd 7-15-88	114 1/2	ConEd 7-15-88	114 1/2	ConEd 7-15-88	114 1/2
Amort 8-15-88	132 1/2	CIT 8-15-88	123 1/2	ConEd 8-15-88	115 1/2	ConEd 8-15-88	115 1/2	ConEd 8-15-88	115 1/2
Amort 9-15-88	133 1/2	CIT 9-15-88	124 1/2	ConEd 9-15-88	116 1/2	ConEd 9-15-88	116 1/2	ConEd 9-15-88	116 1/2
Amort 10-15-88	134 1/2	CIT 10-15-88	125 1/2	ConEd 10-15-88	117 1/2	ConEd 10-15-88	117 1/2	ConEd 10-15-88	117 1/2
Amort 11-15-88	135 1/2	CIT 11-15-88	126 1/2	ConEd 11-15-88	118 1/2	ConEd 11-15-88	118 1/2	ConEd 11-15-88	118 1/2
Amort 12-15-88	136 1/2	CIT 12-15-88	127 1/2	ConEd 12-15-88	119 1/2	ConEd 12-15-88	119 1/2	ConEd 12-15-88	119 1/2
Amort 1-15-89	137 1/2	CIT 1-15-89	128 1/2	ConEd 1-15-89	120 1/2	ConEd 1-15-89	120 1/2	ConEd 1-15-89	120 1/2
Amort 2-15-89	138 1/2	CIT 2-15-89	129 1/2	ConEd 2-15-89	121 1/2	ConEd 2-15-89	121 1/2	ConEd 2-15-89	121 1/2
Amort 3-15-89	139 1/2	CIT 3-15-89	130 1/2	ConEd 3-15-89	122 1/2	ConEd 3-15-89	122 1/2	ConEd 3-15-89	122 1/2
Amort 4-15-89	140 1/2	CIT 4-15-89	131 1/2	ConEd 4-15-89	123 1/2	ConEd 4-15-89	123 1/2	ConEd 4-15-89	123 1/2
Amort 5-15-89	141 1/2	CIT 5-15-89	132 1/2	ConEd 5-15-89	124 1/2	ConEd 5-15-89	124 1/2	ConEd 5-15-89	124 1/2
Amort 6-15-89	142 1/2	CIT 6-15-89	133 1/2	ConEd 6-15-89	125 1/2	ConEd 6-15-89	125 1/2	ConEd 6-15-89	125 1/2
Amort 7-15-89	143 1/2	CIT 7-15-89	134 1/2	ConEd 7-15-89	126 1/2	ConEd 7-15-89	126 1/2	ConEd 7-15-89	126 1/2
Amort 8-15-89	144 1/2	CIT 8-15-89	135 1/2	ConEd 8-15-89	127 1/2	ConEd 8-15-89	127 1/2	ConEd 8-15-89	127 1/2
Amort 9-15-89	145 1/2	CIT 9-15-89	136 1/2	ConEd 9-15-89	128 1/2	ConEd 9-15-89	128 1/2	ConEd 9-15-89	128 1/2
Amort 10-15-89	146 1/2	CIT 10-15-89	137 1/2	ConEd 10-15-89	129 1/2	ConEd 10-15-89	129 1/2	ConEd 10-15-89	129 1/2
Amort 11-15-89	147 1/2	CIT 11-15-89	138 1/2	ConEd 11-15-89	130 1/2	ConEd 11-15-89	130 1/2	ConEd 11-15-89	130 1/2
Amort 12-15-89	148 1/2	CIT 12-15-89	139 1/2	ConEd 12-15-89	131 1/2	ConEd 12-15-89	131 1/2	ConEd 12-15-89	131 1/2
Amort 1-15-90	149 1/2	CIT 1-15-90	140 1/2	ConEd 1-15-90	132 1/2	ConEd 1-15-90	132 1/2	ConEd 1-15-90	132 1/2
Amort 2-15-90	150 1/2	CIT 2-15-90	141 1/2	ConEd 2-15-90	133 1/2	ConEd 2-15-90	133 1/2	ConEd 2-15-90	133 1/2
Amort 3-15-90	151 1/2	CIT 3-15-90	142 1/2	ConEd 3-15-90	134 1/2	ConEd 3-15-90	134 1/2	ConEd 3-15-90	134 1/2
Amort 4-15-90	152 1/2	CIT 4-15-90	143 1/2	ConEd 4-15-90	135 1/2	ConEd 4-15-90	135 1/2	ConEd 4-15-90	135 1/2
Amort 5-15-90	153 1/2	CIT 5-15-90	144 1/2	ConEd 5-15-90	136 1/2	ConEd 5-15-90	136 1/2	ConEd 5-15-90	136 1/2
Amort 6-15-90	154 1/2	CIT 6-15-90	145 1/2	ConEd 6-15-90	137 1/2	ConEd 6-15-90	137 1/2	ConEd 6-15-90	137 1/2
Amort 7-15-90	155 1/2	CIT 7-15-90	146 1/2	ConEd 7-15-90	138 1/2	ConEd 7-15-90	138 1/2	ConEd 7-15-90	138 1/2
Amort 8-15-90	156 1/2	CIT 8-15-90	147 1/2	ConEd 8-15-90	139 1/2	ConEd 8-15-90	139 1/2	ConEd 8-15-90	139 1/2
Amort 9-15-90	157 1/2	CIT 9-15-90	148 1/2	ConEd 9-15-90	140 1/2	ConEd 9-15-90	140 1/2	ConEd 9-15-90	140 1/2
Amort 10-15-90	158 1/2	CIT 10-15-90	149 1/2	ConEd 10-15-90	141 1/2	ConEd 10-15-90	141 1/2	ConEd 10-15-90	141 1/2
Amort 11-15-90	159 1/2	CIT 11-15-90	150 1/2	ConEd 11-15-90	142 1/2	ConEd 11-15-90	142 1/2	ConEd 11-15-90	142 1/2
Amort 12-15-90	160 1/2	CIT 12-15-90	151 1/2	ConEd 12-15-90	143 1/2	ConEd 12-15-90	143 1/2	ConEd 12-15-90	143 1/2
Amort 1-15-91	161 1/2	CIT 1-15-91	152 1/2	ConEd 1-15-91	144 1/2	ConEd 1-15-91	144 1/2	ConEd 1-15-91	144 1/2
Amort 2-15-91	162 1/2	CIT 2-15-91	153 1/2	ConEd 2-15-91	145 1/2	ConEd 2-15-91	145 1/2	ConEd 2-15-91	145 1/2
Amort 3-15-91	163 1/2	CIT 3-15-91	154 1/2	ConEd 3-15-91	146 1/2	ConEd 3-15-91	146 1/2	ConEd 3-15-91	146 1/2
Amort 4-15-91	164 1/2	CIT 4-15-91	155 1/2	ConEd 4-15-91	147 1/2	ConEd 4-15-91	147 1/2	ConEd 4-15-91	147 1/2
Amort 5-15-91	165 1/2	CIT 5-15-91	156 1/2	ConEd 5-15-91	148 1/2	ConEd 5-15-91	148 1/2	ConEd 5-15-91	148 1/2
Amort 6-15-91	166 1/2	CIT 6-15-91	157 1/2	ConEd 6-15-91	149 1/2	ConEd 6-15-91	149 1/2	ConEd 6-15-91	149 1/2
Amort 7-15-91	167 1/2	CIT 7-15-91	158 1/2	ConEd 7-15-91	150 1/2	ConEd 7-15-91	150 1/2	ConEd 7-15-91	150 1/2
Amort 8-15-91	168 1/2	CIT 8-15-91	159 1/2	ConEd 8-15-91	151 1/2	ConEd 8-15-91	151 1/2	ConEd 8-15-91	151 1/2
Amort 9-15-91	169 1/2	CIT 9-15-91	160 1/2	ConEd 9-15-91	152 1/2	ConEd 9-15-91	152 1/2	ConEd 9-15-91	152 1/2
Amort 10-15-91	170 1/2	CIT 10-15-91	161 1/2	ConEd 10-15-91	153 1/2	ConEd 10-15-91	153 1/2	ConEd 10-15-91	153 1/2
Amort 11-15-91	171 1/2	CIT 11-15-91	162 1/2	ConEd 11-15-91	154 1/2	ConEd 11-15-91	154 1/2	ConEd 11-15-91	154 1/2
Amort 12-15-91	172 1/2	CIT 12-15-91	163 1/2	ConEd 12-15-91	155 1/2	ConEd 12-15-91	155 1/2	ConEd 12-15-91	155 1/2
Amort 1-15-92	173 1/2	CIT 1-15-92	164 1/2						



















## 4-Man Bobsled Mark Set by East Germans

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 24 (UPI) — Meinhard Nehmer of East Germany, driving a four-man bobsled faster than anyone in history, won a track record today to win gold medal in the final race of a rugged seven-year career.

## Finn an Easy Victor in 90-Meter Ski Jump

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 24 (UPI) — Jouko Tormanen, a 35-year-old student of mechanical engineering from Lapland region of Finland, raised even himself yesterday by winning the 90-meter Olympic ski jumping event at Intervale, N.Y. The 140-pound Finn soared 114.5 meters to easily win the Nordic event of the Olympic Games.

This is just great," said Tormanen, who said he made 900 practice jumps this season. "I was kind of nervous before the tournament. Now I'll show no reluctance accepting a gold one."

More than 20,000 spectators, by the largest turnout ever to witness an American ski-jumping tournament, saw Tormanen emerge as a 271 points, a big 8.6 points ahead of Hubert Neuper of Austria.

The competition, held under gloomy skies and in temperatures in the mid-20s, proved a one for the Finns, who won their first gold medal of the Games.

The rapidly improving Jari Puikkunen, 20, from the jumping-orient community of Lahti, Finland, shed third with 248.5 points, came Anton Innauer and Armin Kogler of Austria in fourth and fifth, respectively.

The outcome had the Finns cheering wildly as the last of the 50 competitors came down the in-run.

the half-way leader in the two-day event over four heats, logged the first sub-minute run yesterday, then went even faster on his first run today, hurtling down the milelong track at Mount Van Hoevenberg in 59.73 seconds.

Nehmer, the 1976 Olympic double medalist who last week lost his two-man title to Erich Schaefer of Switzerland, needed only to play it safe on the last run, but still managed a 1:00.30 for an aggregate four-run time of 3 minutes 59.92 seconds.

Schaefer, who pushed Nehmer into third place in the two-man, overhauled East Germany II, driven by Horst Schoenau, in today's two heats to win the silver medal with a total of 4:00.87. Schaefer clocked 1:00.02 on his third run, then registered the fastest final heat time of 1:00.13.

The Swedish bobsled, piloted by 49-year-old Carl Erik Eriksson, had a hair-raising fourth ride. The bobsled flipped over on its side as Eriksson took one of the 16 curves too high. Although he managed to right the sled, brakeman Kenneth Ronn was thrown out.

Ronn was unhurt, however, and managed to limp off the track.

In an almost identical spill yesterday, Canadian brakeman Bob Wilson suffered cuts and the Canadian crew was forced to withdraw today.

The United States could do no better than 12th, with Bob Hickey piloting the No. 1 sled in a time of 4:06.11. Howard Siler's No. 2 U.S. sled finished 13th in a time of 4:06.02.

Eriksson, a Swedish farmer and the oldest competitor at the Games, confirmed that his brakeman escaped unscathed from their 70-mph spill.

"He is all right," Eriksson said. "I was a little late into 10 and did not come down enough at 11."

This was the same curve on which Eriksson shot off the track last December. It has since been reshaped for safety reasons.

Eriksson, competing in his fifth Olympics, had no thoughts of retirement. "I can't stop," he said. "It's a disease with me. It's an important part of my life."

Reports from the hospital said that Holmlund "was doing fine" with a fractured collarbone.

Most of the time, this nation of 17 million took top rank and East Germans are showing their immense pride in the success of their athletes. "How do we do it?" the Berliner Zeitung, a local daily, asked in an editorial, seeking to explain the outstanding performances.

The paper failed to come up with any clear explanation, saying merely that young athletes in East Germany had to undergo long and thorough training and that most medalists took part early in local sports festivals. "It is a long way to the top," the paper said.

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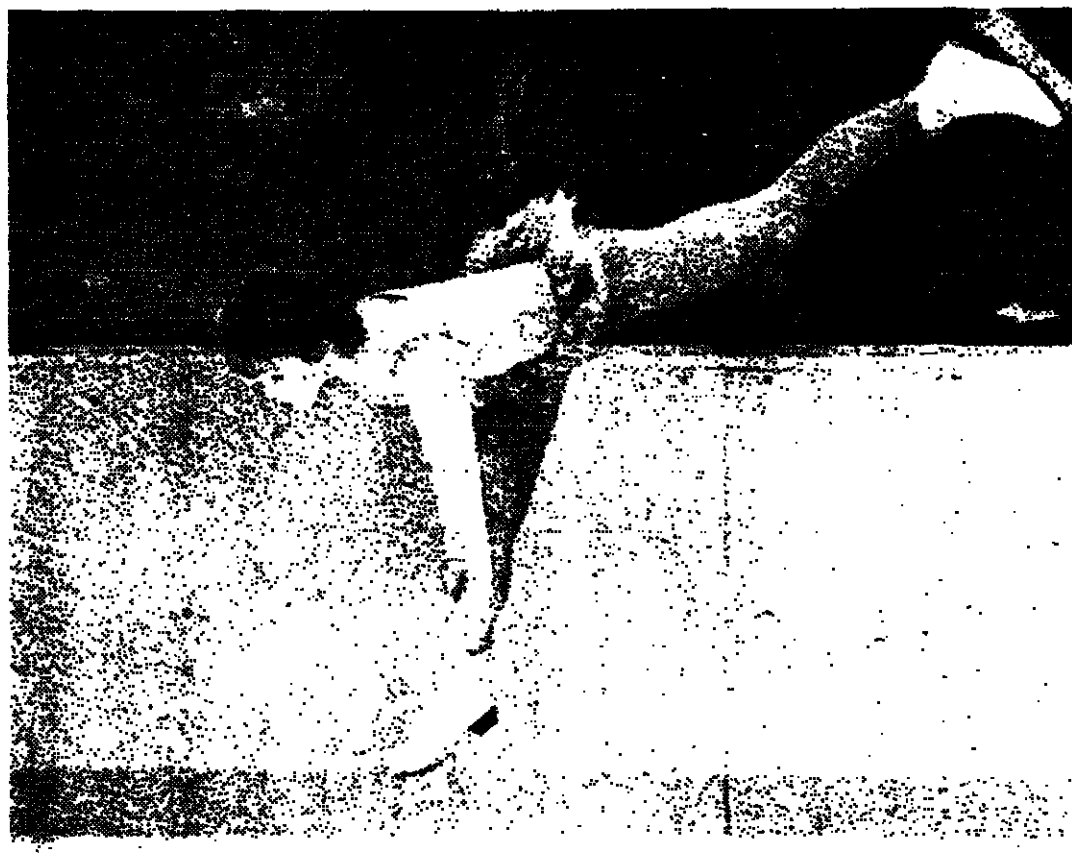
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Anett Poetzsch of East Germany jumps off the ice during the freestyle figure skating event.

## Russian Ears 3d Nordic Gold

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 24 (UPI) — Nikolai Zimyatov of the Soviet Union yesterday became the first man to win three cross-country gold medals in the Winter Olympics as he scored a 3-minute victory in the grueling 50-kilometer race.

Zimyatov, a 24-year-old student from Moscow, finished the 31-mile course in 2 hours 27 minutes and 24 seconds to add the 50-kilometer race to gold medals won in the 30 kilometers and as the anchor in the Soviet relay team. He was never worse than fourth at any of the four

intermediate checkpoints and took the lead just after the midway point.

Juha Mieto of Finland, runnerup in the 15-kilometer race, finished second with a fine stretch run to pick up his second silver medal. Alexander Zavyalov won the bronze.

Zimyatov's female teammate, Galina Kulakova, won three gold medals at the 1972 Winter Olympics in Sapporo, Japan.

"I did not expect to win three gold medals," Zimyatov said. "I figured I had a chance in the 30 kilometers and the relay. But the hockey

players didn't do so well last night so we had to make up for them."

Bill Koch led the American contingent with a 13th-place finish, matching the best U.S. effort ever, which Koch turned in at Innsbruck in 1976. Koch was fifth at the halfway point but lost ground over the final 25 kilometers.

"It's a victory just to finish this race," said Koch, who clocked a time of 2:34:31. "The 50 is not my strongest race so I'm real happy with the results. My skis got a little slippery over the last part and I had to stop and re-wax, which took about 30 seconds."

Zimyatov, who placed fourth in the 15 kilometers, said he was well prepared for the 50.

"I was ready for it," Zimyatov said. "It was a long hard race but the conditions did not change much. I pulled away from Mieto on the uphill and I knew he was falling behind."

Mieto, who started 90 seconds ahead of Zimyatov, came out of nowhere to prevent the first Nordic shutout in the race considered to be the glamour event of cross-country skiing. Considered stronger in the shorter races, Mieto was eighth at the halfway point but ran a strong second half to win the silver.

"Without Zimyatov [to use as a guide] I wouldn't even have won a medal," said Mieto, who was bothered by a sore back and arm. "I was concentrating on first place in the other three races and that's why this is such a pleasant surprise for me."

### Speed Skating

- MEN'S 100-METER RACE**
1. Eric Heiden, U.S., 1:28.13.
  2. Piet Kneij, Netherlands, 1:28.62.
  3. Tom Erik Dahlheim, Norway, 1:28.64.
  4. Michael Woods, U.S., 1:28.65.
  5. Oyvind Tufter, Norway, 1:28.65.
  6. Hilbert Van Der Duim, Netherlands, 1:28.65.
  7. Wilko Lusk, Soviet Union, 1:28.65.
  8. Andrus Ehrle, East Germany, 1:28.65.
  9. Yoshino Shimizu, Japan, 1:28.65.
  10. Sergei Berezin, Soviet Union, 1:28.65.

### Figure Skating

- WOMEN'S FINAL STANDINGS**
1. Anett Poetzsch, East Germany, 189.20 (points-11 ordinals).
  2. Dagnar Lurz, West Germany, 183.94-28.
  3. Denise Biellmann, Switzerland, 180.86-43.
  4. Lisa Marie Allen, U.S., 179.42-45.
  5. Enn Westerbe, Japan, 179.04-47.
  6. C. Kristina Binner, Austria, 176.88-48.
  7. Susanna Orsini, Italy, 172.62-77.
  8. Daniela Cini, Italy, 172.62-77.
  9. Ann Melander, Sweden, 172.62-77.
  10. Wilma Gusto, Italy, 172.62-77.

### Alpine Skiing

- MEN'S 50-KILOMETER RACE**
1. Nikolai Zimyatov, Soviet Union, 2:27:34.08.
  2. Juha Mieto, Finland, 2:30:28.52.
  3. Alexander Zavyalov, Soviet Union, 2:30:51.82.
  4. Lars-Erik Eriksson, Norway, 2:31:52.02.
  5. Sergei Savolainen, Soviet Union, 2:31:52.02.
  6. Frank Rumpelt, Switzerland, 2:33:27.56.
  7. Oddvar Brabo, Norway, 2:33:48.83.
  8. Sven-Ake Lundback, Sweden, 2:33:48.83.
  9. Asa-Ahto, Finland, 2:33:48.83.
  10. Frank Rumpelt, Switzerland, 2:33:27.56.

### Cross Country

- MEN'S 50-KILOMETER RACE**
1. Nikolai Zimyatov, Soviet Union, 2:27:34.08.
  2. Juha Mieto, Finland, 2:30:28.52.
  3. Alexander Zavyalov, Soviet Union, 2:30:51.82.
  4. Lars-Erik Eriksson, Norway, 2:31:52.02.
  5. Sergei Savolainen, Soviet Union, 2:31:52.02.
  6. Frank Rumpelt, Switzerland, 2:33:27.56.
  7. Oddvar Brabo, Norway, 2:33:48.83.
  8. Sven-Ake Lundback, Sweden, 2:33:48.83.
  9. Asa-Ahto, Finland, 2:33:48.83.
  10. Frank Rumpelt, Switzerland, 2:33:27.56.

### NBA Standings

- EASTERN CONFERENCE**
- Atlantic Division**
- | W | L | Pct. | GB |
|---|---|------|----|
| 1 | 1 | .500 | 0  |
| 2 | 2 | .333 | 1  |
| 3 | 3 | .250 | 2  |
| 4 | 4 | .200 | 3  |

### Bobsled

- 4-MAN COMPETITION**
1. East Germany I, 4:00.87.
  2. Switzerland I, 4:00.87.
  3. East Germany II, 4:00.87.
  4. Austria I, 4:00.87.
  5. Austria II, 4:00.87.
  6. Switzerland II, 4:00.87.
  7. West Germany I, 4:00.87.
  8. Romania I, 4:00.87.
  9. Romania II, 4:00.87.
  10. West Germany II, 4:00.87.

### Ski Jumping

- MEN'S 90-METER JUMP**
1. Jouko Tormanen, Finland, 277.0 points.
  2. Hubert Neuper, Austria, 262.4 (133.0-114.5).
  3. Jari Puikkunen, Finland, 248.5 (115.0-108.5).
  4. Anton Innauer, Austria, 245.5 (110.0-107.5).
  5. Armin Kogler, Austria, 245.5 (110.0-107.5).
  6. Roger Ruud, Norway, 243.0 (110.0-109.0).
  7. Hansjörg Sumi, Switzerland, 242.7 (110.0-109.0).
  8. Jim Denney, U.S., 239.1 (109.0-104.0).
  9. Stephen Collins, Canada, 238.1 (112.5-102.5).
  10. Massimo Almato, Japan, 234.7 (104.5-108.0).

### Transactions

- BASEBALL**
- MINNESOTA TWINS**—Signed Roy Smalley and Mark Funderburk, infielders, and Gerv Seum, pitcher, to one-year contracts.
- NEW YORK YANKEES**—Signed Dennis Wertz and Jim McDonald, first basemen; Jim Lewis and Chris Walsh, pitchers; Roger Halt, infielder.
- SEATTLE MARINERS**—Signed Ossie Jones, pitcher.
- NATIONAL LEAGUE**
- ST. LOUIS CARDINALS**—Signed John Fuldman and Silvio Martinez, pitchers, and Gerv Seum, pitcher, to one-year contracts.
- SAN ANTONIO SPURS**—Placed Wally Peck, forward, on the 10-day injured list. Signed Harry Davis, forward, to a 10-day contract.

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- 103 Kingsway, London WC2.**

## Poetzsch Takes Figure Skating Over Frattianne

By Neil Amdur

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 24 (UPI) — Anett Poetzsch became East Germany's first Olympic champion in figure skating last night despite a dazzling free-skating performance by Linda Fratianne of the United States.

The 19-year-old Frattianne skated a nearly flawless four-minute routine that rivaled her previous performances as a world champion in 1977 and 1979. But Poetzsch was equally strong on technical merit and provided enough artistic impression to win the votes of seven of the nine judges.

Poetzsch won with 11 ordinals and 189.00 points to Frattianne's 16 ordinals and 188.30 points. Frattianne trailed her rival of the last three years by 3.28 points after the compulsory figures and could not make up the difference.

Lurz Finishes Third

Dagnar Lurz of West Germany, third after the short program, took the bronze medal. Denise Biellmann of Switzerland, with a strong free-skating effort, finished fourth, ahead of Lisa-Marie Allen of the United States.

The culmination of the Poetzsch-Frattianne rivalry showed both skaters at their best, even if some of the judges seemed cautious in their assessments.

Five of the judges marked Frattianne as high as 5.8 for technical merit, and she had four 5.9s for artistic impression. But she received only 5.6 for technical merit from Leena Vianio of Finland, and three other 5.7s.

Charles Foster of the United States and Kinuko Veno of Japan were the judges who voted for Frattianne. The remaining panelists, who favored Poetzsch, came from Europe — West Germany, Austria, Yugoslavia, Finland, Italy, East Germany and Switzerland.

The key element for Poetzsch was her stylistic presentation. She produced a lively program that included a medley of American show tunes that culminated with the song "Don't Rain on My Parade."

The 19-year-old East German smiled and moved gracefully about the ice, sensing perhaps that the margin between her and Frattianne might depend on presentation.

Still Holding On

Frattianne was not disappointed. She smiled, and skated smoothly while her coach, Frank Carroll, held his hand over his heart as he watched in a spot outside the rink.

The victory by Poetzsch was a satisfying moment for her coach, Jutta Mueller.

Before the last six groups of skaters took the ice, the earlier program from the remaining 16 competitors lacked inspiring performances. The judges seemed reluctant to mark very highly, perhaps anticipating the differentials that ultimately would decide a close battle for first place.

Opening Saturday night's women's free skating program, which accounted for 50 percent of the total score, Poetzsch led with 11 ordinals and 85.80 points to 21 ordinals and 84.20 points for Frattianne.

They have been rivals since Dorothy Hamill, the 1976 Olympic champion, turned professional. At the 1976 Games in Innsbruck, Austria, Poetzsch, then 15, finished

fourth. Frattianne, also 15 at the time, was eighth.

In 1977, Frattianne won the world championship, with Poetzsch second. They reversed the order the following year in Ottawa, with Poetzsch winning despite losing the short and free-skating programs.

Last year in Vienna, Frattianne regained the championship; Poetzsch was second.

If the results have fluctuated, the pattern of their rivalry has remained consistent. Poetzsch, a sound technician, traditionally wins the compulsory school figures, with Frattianne usually second or third. The figures count 30 percent. That was what happened here.

Poetzsch's downfalls in the past have come in the short program, the emotionally tense two-minute exercise with its seven required elements and 20 percent value. She was fourth in the Olympic short program, but still managed to retain enough first-place ordinals to require a championship performance from Frattianne in the long program.

## College Basketball

### FRIDAY

- East**
- Brown 64, Cornell 47
- Penn. St. 74, Harvard 73
- Penn. St. 74, Dartmouth 28
- Yale 84, Columbia 81

### SATURDAY

- East**
- Army 57, Navy 48
- Boston U. 77, N.Y. Tech 77
- Cornell 98, Yale 93
- Georgetown 79, Wake Forest 79
- MIT 79, Conn. Coll. 47
- New Hampshire 72, Siena 70
- North Carolina 79, Duke 79
- Princeton 68, Harvard 54
- Rutgers 83, Pittsburgh 76
- St. John's 64, Providence 62
- St. Joseph's 64, Villanova 79
- Syracuse 85, Boston Coll. 77
- Tennessee 75, American 79
- Trinity 76, Hartford 57

### South

- Alabama 79, Vanderbilt 67
- Georgia 77, Mississippi 61
- Indiana 51, Evansville 73
- Jacksonville 76, Georgia 51
- Kentucky 71, W. Kentucky 71
- Kentucky 71, W. Kentucky 71
- Kentucky 71, W. Kentucky 71
- Kentucky 71, W. Kentucky 71
- Kentucky 71, W. Kentucky 71
- Kentucky 71, W. Kentucky 71

### Midwest

- Illinois 61, Indiana 61
- Illinois 61, Indiana 61
- Illinois 61, Indiana 61
- Illinois 61, Indiana 61
- Illinois 61, Indiana 61
- Illinois 61, Indiana 61
- Illinois 61, Indiana 61
- Illinois 61, Indiana 61
- Illinois 61, Indiana 61
- Illinois 61, Indiana 61

### West

- Arizona 71, Arizona State 67
- DePaul 94, Loyola 67
- Indiana 61, Michigan 61
- Illinois 61, Indiana 61
- Illinois 61, Indiana 61
- Illinois 61, Indiana 61
- Illinois 61, Indiana 61
- Illinois 61, Indiana 61
- Illinois 61, Indiana 61
- Illinois 61, Indiana 61

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## Gilder Leads Watson by 1 in Los Angeles Open Golf

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 24 (UPI) — Billy Gilder shot a 3-under-par 68 today to take the lead after four rounds of the Los Angeles golf tournament as Tom Watson, who had a 70 yesterday, was also shot 70s, were two strokes back at 206.

Tied with Gilder entering the 18th hole, Watson pushed his drive into the right rough in a grove of trees. His second shot rolled onto the fairway and he chipped to within 10 feet of the pin on the 454-yard, par-4 hole, but missed the par putt.

Blessed With Illness

Gilder, sniffling and fighting the effects of the flu, said the illness made him a better golfer.

"This thing has slowed me down just enough to make me better," he said. "I usually play too fast. Being a little under the weather like this has been just what I needed."

Gilder has won one event in the four years on the tour, the 1976 Phoenix Open as a professional. He finished 22nd on the PGA money list last year with \$134,428, compared to Watson's \$462,636.

"I respect Watson," Gilder said, "but he's nothing special. He can be beaten. I know I can beat him. He's a great player, but I think of him as a great player also or I wouldn't be here."

Watson, however, was not ready to fold.

"I'd certainly like to win on this course," he said. "I really like this course. It's one of the very best we play on."

January 51, is a 24-year-old veteran who has not won in four years. "I wish I had the ammunition for a charge," January laughed. "All I can do is play my best and hope. If it works, fine. If not, I'll just get on my airplane and go home."

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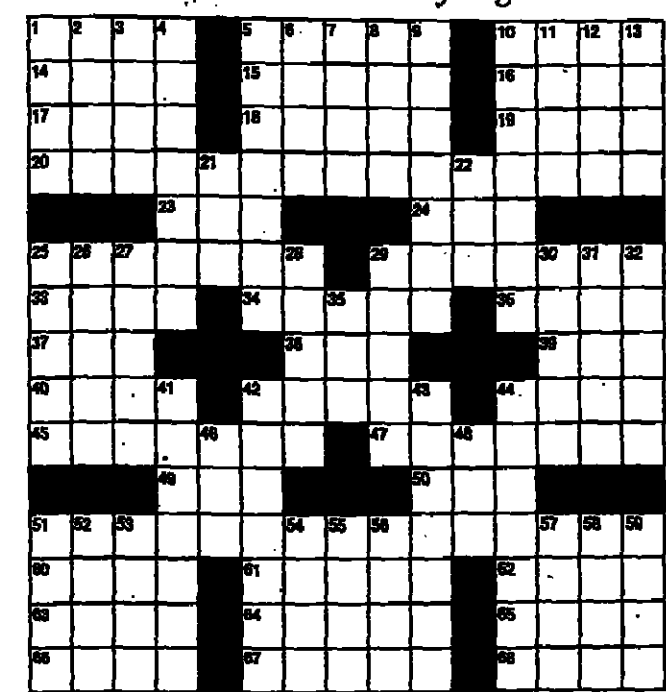
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# CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS**
- Member of a Thracian group
  - Celebration in Calabria
  - Knot in wood
  - Calvary letters
  - Elze
  - Function
  - Caesar's 1,104
  - Cachets
  - Spirit
  - Start of a quotation from Kingsley
  - Doubly: Prefix
  - Nothing
  - Court
  - Kind of punishment
  - Nuncupative
  - Village of South African natives
  - Ephron or Charles
  - Quotation: Part II
  - Equip
  - Quotation: Part III
- DOWN**
- Oliver Twist's request
  - Termite, e.g.
  - Kismet
  - Greek herald
  - Lydia
  - Language, e.g.
  - Greek letter
  - Swiss river
  - End of the quotation
  - Branches
  - Jefferson was one
  - Half: Comb. form
  - Chester
  - Growing out
  - Auxiliary
  - Powder
  - Made an incised mark
  - Gusset
  - Crucial
  - Fearless
  - French seasons
  - G.B.S.
  - Part of TV Magazine
  - Russian citadel
  - Vincent
  - Lopez's theme
  - Jai
  - Tear apart
  - Possess
  - Apex
  - Saunders
  - "Ready"
  - Sierra
  - Blunder
  - Basketball player
  - Chemical compound
  - Alpine crest
  - Not now!
  - Tune
  - Braid
  - City near the world's highest dam
  - Did a double take
  - Andron
  - Bangkok native
  - Chum
  - Shawl
  - Aura
  - Poet translated by Fitzgerald
  - U.S.S.R. river
  - Prejudice
  - East wind, in Ecuador
  - Turn down
  - Arabian
  - Potomac
  - "Street Scene" playwright

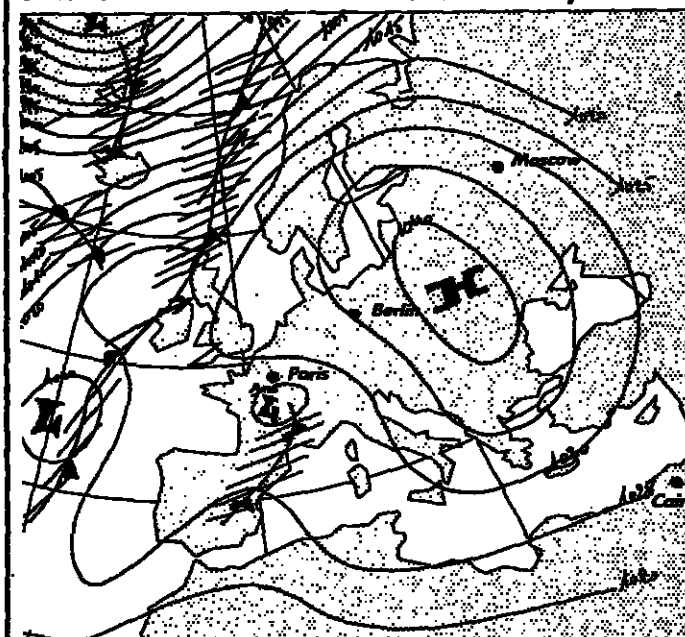
## Solution to Friday's Puzzle

SALES ALIVE YAM  
HEAT DANDY ELY  
PARADISE VOICES  
TATA TELE  
UPSETS LOYALIST  
REUSE AUTO SHOE  
TALL SAUJOBS ALA  
ALLS WISCONSIN  
HEAVY WATERS  
BARRIS ROLL  
BELLIE BELLAJE  
POBSCREEK SETA  
OBIT ADASE OTIS  
SEN NINES FAST

## WEATHER

	C	F		C	F		C	F
ALABAMA	14	57	Cloudy	MADRID	11	52	Overcast	
ALASKA	9	48	Foggy	MILAN	27	81	Foggy	
ARIZONA	13	55	Cloudy	MONTREAL	9	48	Foggy	
ARKANSAS	15	59	Fair	MOSCOW	-4	25	Overcast	
CALIFORNIA	5	41	Cloudy	MUNICH	4	39	Foggy	
CANADA	4	40	Fair	NEW YORK	5	41	Cloudy	
COLORADO	12	54	Cloudy	NICE	15	59	Fair	
CONNECTICUT	3	37	Fair	OSLO	-5	23	Fair	
DELAWARE	3	37	Foggy	PARIS	7	45	Rain	
FLORIDA	14	57	Overcast	PRAGUE	4	39	Foggy	
GEORGIA	-2	28	Foggy	ROME	18	64	Cloudy	
HAWAII	19	66	Fair	SOFIA	-1	30	Cloudy	
ILLINOIS	6	43	Foggy	STOCKHOLM	0	32	Fair	
INDIANA	5	41	Foggy	TEHRAN	4	39	Rain	
IOWA	14	57	Fair	TEL AVIV	18	64	Overcast	
KANSAS	10	50	Fair	TOKYO	7	45	Cloudy	
KENTUCKY	9	48	Foggy	TORONTO	16	61	Cloudy	
LOUISIANA	-2	28	Overcast	VIENNA	4	39	Fair	
MAINE	22	72	Cloudy	WARSAW	-3	27	Foggy	
MARYLAND	4	39	Rain	WASHINGTON	14	57	Fair	
MASSACHUSETTS	18	64	Fair	ZURICH	4	39	Foggy	
MICHIGAN	5	41	Rain					
MINNESOTA	18	64	Cloudy					

## Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Monday



Thunderstorm: T  
Rain: R  
Snow: S  
Wind Direction: Arrow

Warm Front: Wavy line with semicircles  
Cold Front: Wavy line with triangles  
Occluded Front: Wavy line with alternating semicircles and triangles  
Quasi-Stationary Front: Wavy line with alternating semicircles and triangles

## Principal Is Splitting No Hairs Over Dress Rules at Texas School

MESQUITE, Texas, Feb. 24 (AP) — School administrators, enforcing a long-standing rule, have expelled more than 150 male students and warned 200 others that it is time they had their hair cut. John Campbell, principal of North Mesquite High School in suburban Dallas, said his school was "just carrying out policy. This is not exceptional."

The administration policy requires boys to keep their hair above the collar and their sideburns should not extend below the ear. The 200 students warned were notified that, unless they cut their sideburns and hair, they also would be expelled.

The crackdown followed a court ruling last week that upheld the expulsion of an "excellent" student who refused to trim his hair. School district officials said the expulsions had nothing to do with the district court ruling.

The reactions of the expelled students varied. "I just think it kind of foolish," said one student. But another, Sam Kelley, said, "I'm going to go home and get some money and get a haircut and then come back to school. This is my last year and I've got to finish up."

## PEANUTS



## B. C.



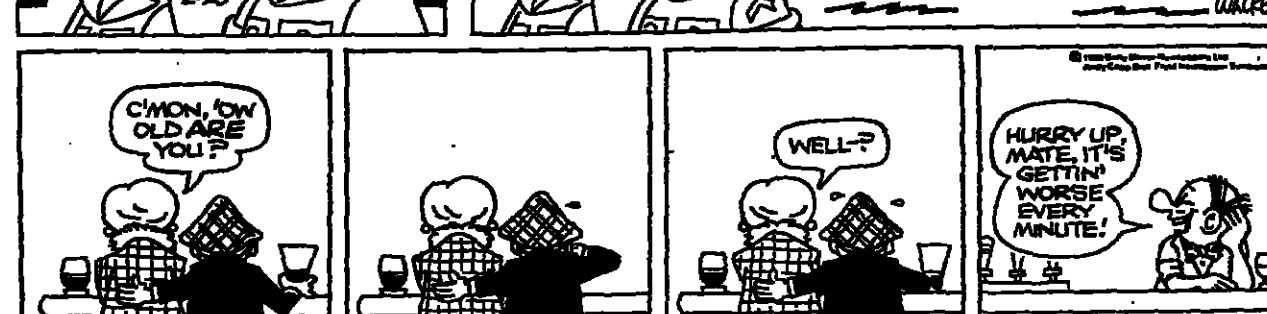
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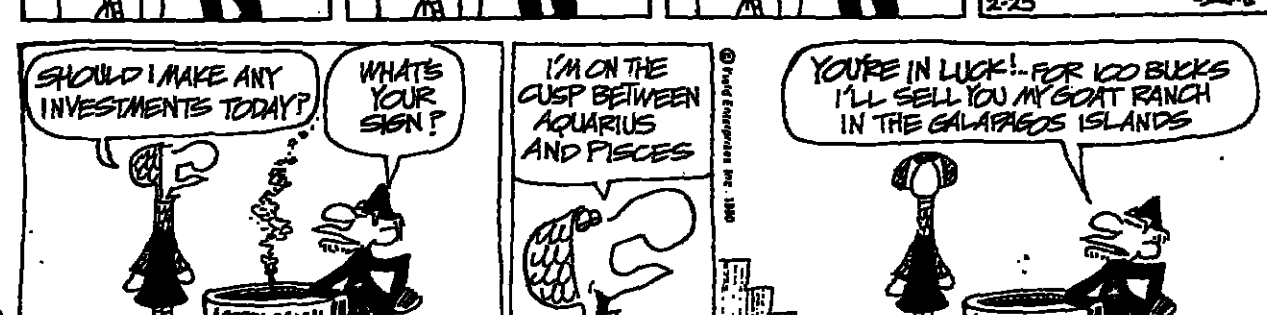
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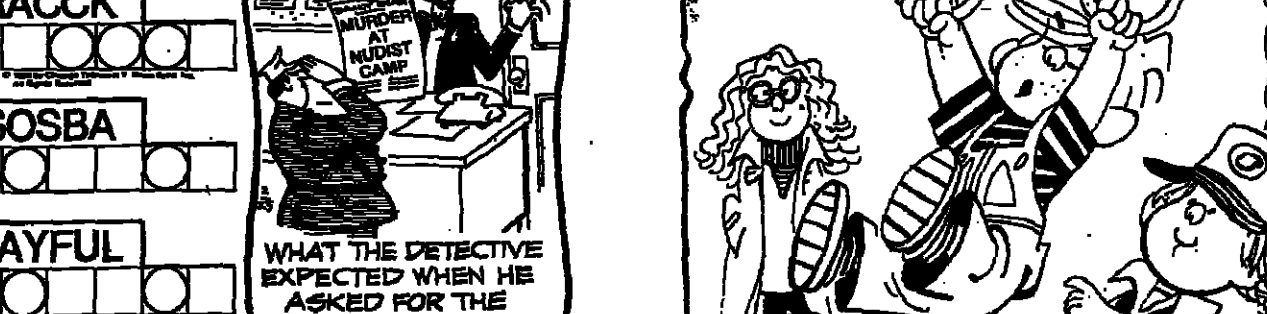
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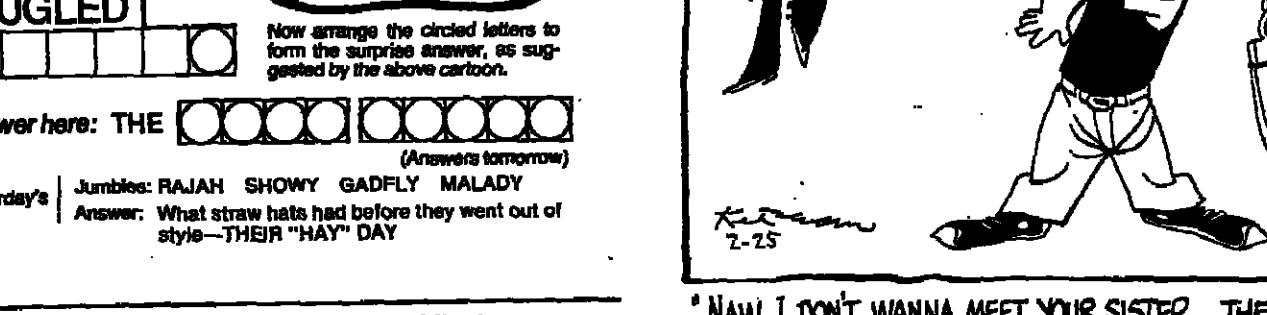
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## B. C.



## B. C.



# BOOKS

MISLA

*The Life and Times of Misia*  
By Arthur Gold and Robert Fizdale  
Knopf. Illustrated. 337 pp. \$16.95.  
Reviewed by John Leonard

ABOUT halfway through "Misia," one begins to feel as if one has been eating too much roast duck with orange sauce. It is very rich and perhaps one is going to be sick, stuffed with so many famous names, such heavy art. The Polish beauty who was born in St. Petersburg in 1872, who spent most of the rest of her long life in Paris or Venice, was surrounded by art, and money, from the beginning. Her father was a famous sculptor, her maternal grandfather was a famous cellist. When, as a little girl, she played the piano, it was while sitting on Franz Liszt's lap. When she took lessons, they were given by Gabriel Faure. When fresh out of convent school, she married for the first of three times, she chose the editor of a magazine that published the best contemporary French literature.

When Misia went to Norway in 1894, she was met by Ibsen, who took her to the center box for a performance of "A Doll's House," and afterward she sat down at the piano with Edward Grieg to play "In the Hall of the Mountain King." It is equally typical that almost 30 years later, when George Balanchine first auditioned for Diaghilev, he does so in Misia's apartment. And that Misia will introduce Balanchine to Stravinsky.

A Witness  
Stravinsky and Ravel wrote music for her. She and Debussy had a spat. She talked Diaghilev into giving Satie a tryout. Diaghilev found in her the sister he never had. She was painted by Vuillard, Bonnard, Toulouse-Lautrec and Renoir. She was a witness at Picasso's wedding and godmother of his first child. Her literary friends included Verlaine, Valery, Mallarme and Colette. Gide didn't like her, but showed up at her parties. Cocteau wrote a novel and a play about her. Proust used her twice in "Remembrance of Things Past" — once as Princess Mycelieff and then again as Madame Verdurin.

And yet she seems never to have cracked a book. She didn't bother to open most of her letters from Proust, and gave them away to anyone who wanted them. Although, during World War I, Briand and Clemenceau conferred in her parlor and Misia was involved in heroic rescue work, she seems not to have had a political idea in her head. The Russian Revolution, for her, was an "enormous ballet." During World War II, her last husband, the right-wing Spanish painter Jose Maria Sert, collaborated with the Nazis in Paris, although intervening on occasion to assist one of Misia's Jewish friends, including Cocteau's husband.

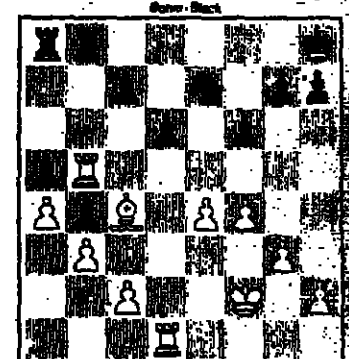
She was also neurotic. The authors of "Misia," a pair of American concert pianists who have done their homework admirably, admit

# CHESS

By Robert Byrne

A PAWN formation is loosened when one of its constituent pawns advances, leaving weak squares in its wake. For such an advance to qualify as an enduring weakness, the pawn formation must be immobilized. If not, the remaining pawns will be able to advance, form an impenetrable front, and thus repair the weakness.

Often the advance of a single pawn from a body of four does not create a significant weakness, but if this pawn can be induced to advance further, the loosening may prove to be a decisive factor in a positional battle.



That is what happened in my game with Hans Böhm, a Dutch international master, in the 11th round of the 42d Hoogoven International Tournament in Wijk-aan-Zee, the Netherlands.

The defense with 3... KN-K2 has scarcely been played in this century except by Bent Larsen. After 6 P-Q4, it was not possible to maintain the KP by 6... P-Q3? because of 7 N-N5.

On 10 N-B3, the routine 10... P-Q3... 11 P-B4, B-K3 would have left White with a clear advantage after 12 BxP, PxB; 13 Q-N4, Q-Q2; 14 Q-Q1. Böhm therefore risked the loosening 10... P-N4? to drive the White KB from its strong Q2-KN8 diagonal (11 B-N3?, P-B4 would have won material).

However, after 11 B-Q3, B-B3; 12 BxP, QxP, the weakness of Böhm's queenside pawn formation was sharply exploited by 13 P-QR4! Here, 13... PxP; 14 R-P3 would have left Black with a vulnerable backward QR, while 13... B-B3?; 14 PxP, BxP; 15 BxP would have cost a pawn.

Moreover, after 13... P-N5; 14 N-Q5, the attempt to exchange off the loosened Black QNP by 14... QxP; 15 R-N1, Q-K4; 16 R-P3 would have conceded White excellent mobility and Black would have had a problem developing his bishop.

After 26 R-Q5!, the loosening of Black's queenside pawn formation — leaving weak squares at his QN4 and QB3 — was shown to be serious. With 26... R-R1; 27 R-QN5, KR-QN1; 28 R-Q1, the threat was 29 R-V-Q5!, R-R3; 30 R-R3, to be followed by 31 R-N7, penetrating the Black defense.

The plan was stopped by Böhm's 28... N-K2, but then 29 R-Rch, R-R3; 30 P-K5! opened new paths for attack. To accept the pawn, after 30... BxP; 31 PxP, would have permitted 32 R-Q7, N-B3; 33 RxB, P-Q5; 34 B-Q3, after which there would have been no defense against 35 R-B5.

## JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

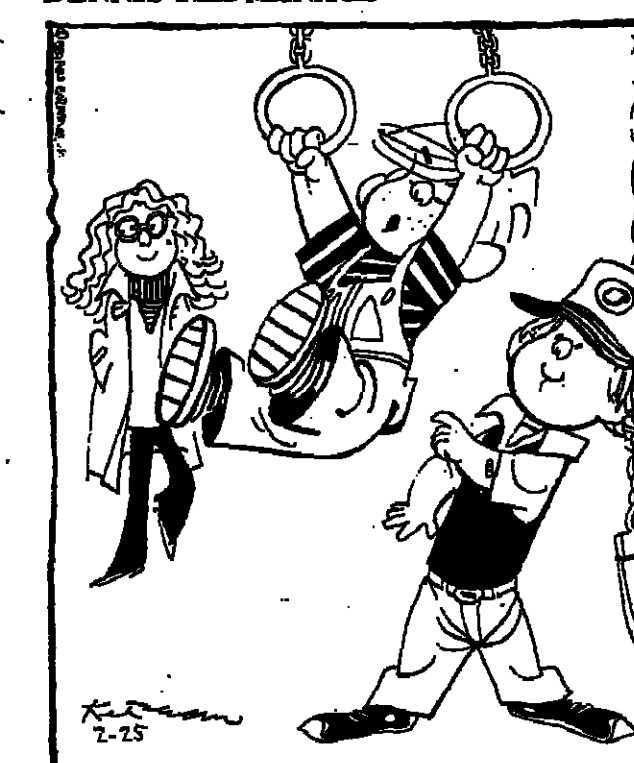
RACCK  
SOSBA  
TAYFUL  
EUGLED

Answer here: THE

Saturday's Jumble: RAJAH SHOWY GADFLY MALADY

Answer: What straw hats had before they went out of style — THEIR "HAY" DAY

## DENNIS THE MENACE



"NAW, I DON'T WANNA MEET YOUR SISTER... THERE'S TOO MANY WIMMEN IN MY LIFE NOW!"







